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GOVERNOR DRAPER HEADS BAY STATE INAUGURAL PARTY

Executive, With Members of His Staff Who Will Accompany Him, Will Leave for Washington March 1.

MILITIA IS READY

Capital Committee Makes Arrangements to Care for the Thousands of Visitors Who Will Flock to the City.

The Massachusetts party to the inauguration ceremonies of President-elect W. H. Taft and Vice-President-elect James E. Sherman, March 4, is expected to leave Boston Monday, March 1, for Washington.

With the Governor will be the following staff officers so far as arranged for now: Adj.-Gen. William H. Brigham, Maj. Ira Vaughan, Maj. Philip S. Sears, Maj. Talbot Aldrich and Maj. Guy Murchie. The party will stay at the Raleigh in Washington over Friday.

At the present time Major Vaughan is detailed in Philadelphia and may not be able to attend the Governor.

Different commands of the state troops will go to Washington at different times, the 5th regiment for instance is to stop over in Baltimore at the invitation of one of the local commands.

At the time of the inaugural parade the Massachusetts troops will be led by Governor Draper and staff. They will include the Coast Artillery Corps, commanded by Col. Charles P. Nutter; the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Col. William H. Oakes, the Second Corps of Cadets, commanded by Col. John E. Spencer; D troop of cavalry, commanded by Capt. Charles S. Schmitz; ambulance company section of the hospital corps, commanded by Capt. Malcolm Seymour.

A commissary regiment will be made up of Companies C, D, F, G, E, I of the Sixth regiment and possibly others who so far have failed to notify the adjutant general.

The command of these companies will be given to some field officer who has not been selected as yet. It is expected that a general order giving full details will be out the first of week.

The problem of feeding and housing the thousands who will journey to Washington to witness the ceremonies attending the inauguration is being successfully solved by the committee on public comfort of which M. I. Weller is chairman. This is the largest of several inaugural sub-committees and Mr. Weller has been its head in several inauguration periods.

"Except where there are front rooms with windows looking out on the line of parade to be considered in the arrangements for quarters, the Washington hotels have not advanced their rates for the time when the new President and Vice-President will be inducted into office. Windows along Pennsylvania avenue are being sold at a scale of prices extending from \$10 upward."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York has contracted for a single room in the Corcoran building, Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the treasury department, for which he has agreed to pay \$300. In this apartment the senator will entertain a number of his friends.

Another wealthy New Yorker has contracted to pay \$100 for two windows in a building on Pennsylvania avenue.

Chairman Weller in discussing the general proposition of caring for the inauguration visitors said the hotels here cannot accommodate 20 per cent of the people who will come to Washington.

"Therefore," he added, "it will be necessary for the boarding establishments and private houses to care for 80 per cent of the strangers."

Mr. Weller also said it was the policy of his committee to "play the boarding houses against the hotels," so that there would be no overcharging by the hotel keepers. Away from Pennsylvania avenue, the great parade boulevard, there will be lots of rooms for lodgings, with or without board.

As to the approximate rates that will be charged, Chairman Weller said that in the best hotels off Pennsylvania avenue a regular \$5-a-day rate will prevail where one room can be occupied by two persons. Where a room is occupied by but one person the rate in first-class hotels will be \$10 a day.

At good hotels the rate will be from \$2.50 a day up. The average rate for lodgings in boarding houses and private homes will be \$1 per night, or \$10 per week for room and board in boarding houses.

It was explained that in the downtown restaurants meals can be had for from 25 cents up. There will be lunch counter privileges for street stands and the public halls and other places where the national guard and other organizations will be quartered. There will also be lunch wagons from which hot coffee and sandwiches will be dispensed, driven about the principal streets March 3, 4 and 5.

COLLISION BLOCKS TRAFFIC. SPRINGFIELD—Two freight trains collided on the Boston & Albany road just east of this city early today, blocking all traffic for some hours. Much property loss ensued. John A. Vanderburgh, brakeman, was killed.

ORDINANCE VETO FROM THE MAYOR

Boston's Executive Says It Would Be a Mistake to Prevent Employment of Extra Counsel.

The common council Thursday evening received Mayor Hibbard's veto of the proposed amendments to the city ordinances to prevent the mayor from using money appropriated for his office expenses to employ counsel. The mayor says that it is a mistake in view of important city matters coming before the Legislature which the law department would be unable to handle. He said further that it would compel the withdrawal of the services of M. J. Sughrue, who is now engaged in assisting the district attorney in the prosecution of important city cases. Action was postponed until the next meeting.

A resolve to the effect that rapid transit should be in the hands of immediate city officials instead of the transit commission and handled with publicity was laid on the table.

A report received of the expenses of the mayor's office shows a total for 1908 of \$50,601.83. Of this amount \$9419.35 was spent for entertaining guests and \$24,114.39 for salaries. The salary list is the largest in the history of the office. Mayor Fitzgerald's was \$22,546.36 in 1906, and \$23,645.31 in 1907.

Mayor Hibbard, however, has not permitted the expenses of his office to exceed the appropriation, as was reported in certain papers, according to the mayor's figures.

At his office today it was stated that in June \$2000 was added to the appropriation of \$50,000, and that counting this addition the mayor's office ends the year with a balance of more than \$1000 on hand instead of with a deficit.

TROLLEY WORKERS GET HIGHER PAY

Seventeen hundred employees of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company will receive slightly higher wages under the decision announced Thursday night, of the arbitrators appointed to adjust the differences between the company and its employees.

BINNS AS GUEST OF TELEGRAPHERS

The guest of honor and the center of attraction at the Telegraphers' Mutual Aid Association's banquet and ball this evening at Old Fellows' Hall will be John Binns, of Republic fame, who played such an important and heroic part in the recent sea collision.

TRANSIT SERVICE DISCUSSED AT THE BOSTON CITY CLUB

Business Men Who Want Elevated Trains Put Back in Subway and Members of Commission Express Views—Cross-Town Tube Project Argued.

The Boston transit situation was discussed at the Boston City Club Thursday evening. Business men who want the elevated trains put back into the Tremont street subway were represented by Henry C. Brine, while the transit commission end was taken care of by George G. Crocker and Prof. George F. Swain.

Mr. Crocker took up the question of subway building from its inception. He said there seemed to be a misconception on the part of the public as to the powers of the commission, which were constructive only, or, in other words, to carry out the provisions of acts passed by the Legislature.

He called attention to the law calling for the removal of the trains from the Tremont street subway following the opening of the Washington street tunnel, the difficulty they found in providing two additional tracks for the surface cars to take the place of those taken for the Washington street tunnel near the North station and the delay in finishing the work, which he believed would greatly relieve the traffic.

He said he believed that provisions will eventually be made for reaching Washington street by a foot path, or perhaps by a moving sidewalk.

Regarding the tunnel to be built east of Washington street, he said that the transit commission had no right to build it until the railroad commission decides it is expedient and the Boston Elevated Railway Company asks for it.

He said the Riverbank subway was to be constructed a year after the completion of the Washington street tunnel, if the Elevated Company requests it.

Mr. Crocker said further: "It is evident that means of reaching the South station are not as they should be. A cross-town connection can be made from the Tremont street subway with the Washington street tunnel and by tunneling under Summer street the South station may be then reached."

Mr. Brine said: "The taking of trains out of the Tremont street subway, although it has already occasioned losses to business men along Scollay square and along Tremont street, has not begun to work the damage that will result if the present plans are carried out. To exclude all train service from the Tremont street subway means that in the future there will be no rapid transit in that part of Boston."

"It is the intention of the rapid transit improvement association to co-operate with the Boston Elevated Railway Company to prevent any changes in the transit plans that are likely to harm any important business center."

In answer to questions Professor Swain said there was no certainty that the Boston Elevated company would accept a Summer street connection with the South terminal, as it was exempt from so doing by the 25-year clause in the bill governing the building and operation of the Washington street tunnel.

REPORT LINCOLN HOLIDAY BILL

The committee on legal affairs, today in the Massachusetts House, without dissenters, reported leave to withdraw on the bill to provide that in the present year the birthday of Abraham Lincoln shall be a legal holiday.

The same committee reported ought to pass on the bill to require that the national flag, as well as the state emblem, shall be displayed from the main building of state institutions.

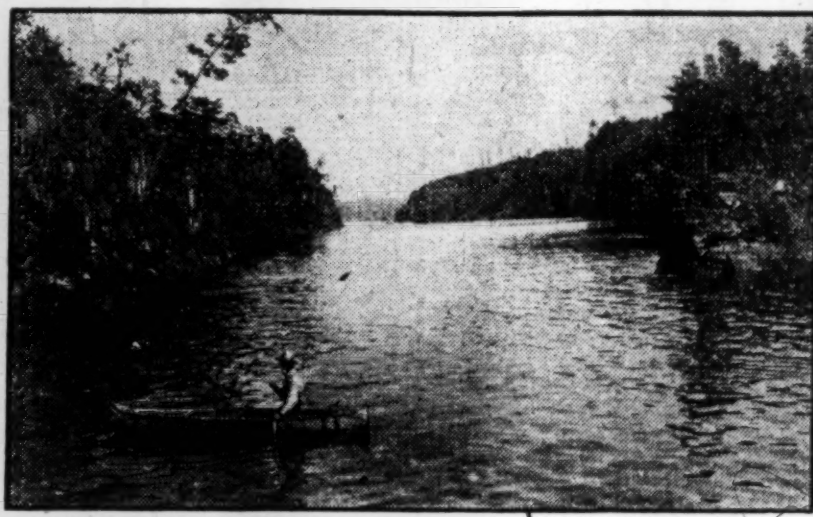
The senate amended its invitation to Senator Lodge to deliver the Lincoln day address at the State House, making the day Feb. 12 instead of Feb. 11.

Hundred Million Dollar Ship Canal for Canada

Georgian Bay Project Is Considered One of the Biggest Undertakings of Its Kind in the World.

TEN YEARS TO BUILD

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sixty-two years ago the present Canadian capital was a little place called Bytown, and its first member of Parliament, William Stewart, laid before the Legislature then sitting at Montreal the first official suggestion of an undertaking which has now



CONNECTING LINKS IN GEORGIAN BAY C.I.A.L.

The upper picture presents a vista on the French river, showing one of the outlets where the stream flows into Georgian Bay. The lower picture shows the narrow level of the Georgian bay ship canal, is more than 100 feet deep.

grown to such dimensions that it is considered one of the biggest projects of its kind in the world.

It is known as the Georgian bay ship canal, and the final report of its exhaustive surveys, carried on during the last four years, has been presented to Parliament.

During the 62 years since the first presentation of the idea, Bytown has been changed to Ottawa, and has become the capital of Canada. The ship canal scheme, although following the originally suggested route, has attained a magnitude hardly dreamed of by its originators, but because its growth has been so gradual all the difficulties to be encountered have been thoroughly exposed during its years of criticism.

When the government ordered detailed surveys to be made it was well understood that the hydraulic problem was not the least among the questions to be settled, although a first glance at the map of the country conveys the idea that nature has already settled it, such a network of lakes and rivers appears. But the summit, 602 feet above the sea, is a "great divide," from which the waters flow eastward into the Georgian bay and westward into the Ottawa river, 342 miles above Montreal.

This has been the field for some of the most extensive and accurate surveys yet made in the Dominion, because upon the

economical solution of the problem that is there presented hinges the successful engineering of the waterway.

To spend \$100,000,000 and then be confronted with a possibility of the country's trade outgrowing the provisions of the great waterway was a contingency to be reckoned with.

In the report laid before the House the country is now assured that a sufficient flow of water can be maintained for a season's traffic of 10,000,000 tons, and with an additional expenditure of \$800,000 this summit water supply can be doubled by the construction of a feeder canal capable of supplying 700 cubic feet per second from a neighboring watershed of 305 square miles, thus insuring enough water for a 20,000,000-ton traffic should the future demand it.

The next problem faced by the hydraulic staff was the limiting of the spring and early summer flow below the summit to a rate of three miles per hour.

Surveys already carried to a point of professional certainty show that this also can be accomplished, and even more extensive and detailed reports are now being prepared relative to this question and will be ready to set before the House before the discussion closes.

The work of canal and lock construction and of dredging throughout the length of the waterway will present no difficulties greater than have been overcome in other canal constructions.

The waterway will provide a depth of 22 feet, which will allow the passage of the largest lake boats, 600 by 60 feet, with 20 feet draft. Its cost is estimated at \$100,000,000, construction to cover a period of 10 years; and the annual cost of maintenance to be approximately \$800,000. In all 27 locks will be required and 18 main dams. Its total length will be 440 miles, of which, fortunately, 80 per cent will follow natural channels.

"God is surely moving the city of Boston," declared the Rev. A. Z. Conrad at the noon meeting in Tremont Temple in the series of revival services now being conducted in this city by Drs. Chapman and Alexander.

The auditorium and galleries were filled with people and there were 75 clergymen and other prominent church workers of Greater Boston.

The song service was opened by the singing by the congregation of the hymn, "Shall We Gather at the River?" This was followed by congregational singing of "At the Cross."

Dr. Alexander then offered a handsome copy of the hymnal to any woman in the gallery who would sing alone a verse of "I Have a Saviour; He is Pleading in Glory." A young girl in the rear of the balcony responded, singing the verse through in a sweet, sympathetic voice.

At the close she was roundly applauded. "Jesus Paid It All" and "Don't Stop Praying" and "The Lord Is Mighty" were sung by the congregation.

E. W. Nafziger sang a beautiful ballad solo, "He Lifted Me." Then came a song by Albany Smith, son of the noted evangelist, Gypsy Smith. Mr. Smith sang "Memories of Mother" in a

voice of exceeding sweetness and resonance.

"The congregation sang 'Tell Me the Old, Old Story.' Bishop Mallaliou offered prayer, during which many were heard to exclaim 'hallelujah' and 'amen.'"

Dr. Chapman then said: "The statement was made to me by a gentleman in the city that he had been told by one who professed to know that I had declined to come to Boston for the present evangelistic campaign unless I was guaranteed personally \$10,000."

"It is my rule never to reply to public criticisms, only the position of my friend in the city leads me to do so in this case."

"This statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, and must have been made by some one entirely ignorant of the facts. I have not been guaranteed one penny, as a compensation nor has any other evangelist in the city."

"We will receive nothing for our work unless the people decide themselves to make an offering at the close of the services, and then they must do it in their own way. There has been no year for the past five years in which I have not been obliged to raise personally from \$7000 to \$10,000, above all offerings received, to care for the deficit in these city campaigns."

RELIEF FUND STILL GROWS. The Massachusetts Italian relief fund was swelled \$1,616.93 today. The citizens of Brookline subscribed \$316.15, the citizens of Malden \$258 and Towle & Fitzgerald \$250, making a total of \$151,128.08. The fund of the Massachusetts branch of the American National Red Cross now amounts to \$33,175.96.

FRANCE HONORS JACK BINNS. PARIS—The French government today awarded a medal to Jack Binns, the wireless operator hero of the liner Republic.

Weather Forecast. United States weather forecaster's observations at 8 a. m. in Boston: Temperature 22 above zero. Sky clear, wind N. W., 20 miles an hour. High tide at 5:30 a. m. and 5:52 p. m.

Following is the forecast: For New England: Snow in north portions; rain or snow in south portions tonight and warmer. Saturday rain or snow. Light easterly winds, increasing and becoming westerly by Saturday.

For Boston and its vicinity: Snow or rain tonight; warmer. Saturday rain, probably followed by snow. Light easterly winds, increasing and becoming westerly by Saturday. Minimum temperature 28 and 32 degrees.

SENATE ACTION ON LABOR BILLS. The state Senate this afternoon, on motion of Senator Tuttle of Berkshire, receded from its reference of the two bills of the A. F. of L. to legalize strikes, by making it lawful for unions to impose fines to enforce them to joint judiciary and referred them to the committees on judiciary and labor sitting jointly.

GARFIELD PROBES LAND FRAUD. WASHINGTON—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 to enable the government to prosecute frauds on the public domain is urged by Secretary of the Interior Garfield.

Today Is Carnation Day In Memory of McKinley. In honor of the birthday anniversary of the late President William McKinley, thousands of patriotic Americans today were carnations in silent tribute to the memory of the man who so dearly loved this type of flower. While not a legal holiday, Carnation Day holds a subtle meaning for all good citizens.

Garfield. The Boston office of the Baltimore & Ohio refused to comment upon the action of the Boston & Maine.

The cut of the Boston & Maine to meet the rates of the Baltimore & Ohio is looked upon by the mercantile and shipping interests of Boston as promising great improvement to the freight business passing through this port for the West.

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COLLEGE LEAGUE POWER FOR GOOD

Politicians and "High Financiers" Are Trying to Break It up, Declares C. M. Jessup, Its Founder.

Charles M. Jessup, the founder of the Intercollegiate Civic League, which started at Yale in 1906 and has now grown until it has enrolled as members the political clubs of colleges from the Atlantic to the Pacific, gave a lecture at Yale this week on "Politicians and Patriots."

Mr. Jessup described the history of the league, remarking particularly on its rapid growth and increasing influence. At the outset letters were sent to 150 universities and colleges throughout the United States, inviting them to form good government clubs and cooperate in the movement for an intercollegiate federation.

"As a result," said Mr. Jessup to a representative of the Yale News, "only a month later twelve universities and colleges had enrolled for organization and this number has increased to forty at the present time."

"At present the so-called high financiers are beginning to fear the league and some of them may well do so. As proof of this statement I have the opinion of a certain judge in the East who said positively that every effort would be made by powerful politicians and 'frenzied financiers' to break up the league."

"If the platform is lived up to and the present interest in the league remains, I am sure its increasing potentialities will impress the country as a whole. In fact, I know of nothing that will help the country so much as this will."

BILLS TO BENEFIT FURNITURE MEN

Three bills now before the Legislature will prove of great benefit to the furniture dealers of this state, in the opinion of the Home Furnishers' Association of Massachusetts, which will hold its annual dinner at Young's Hotel Thursday evening, Feb. 11.

The most important is one to prevent bribing of employees. The bill is modeled after one which was passed in 1905 in New York, and the law in that state is said to have been of a great deal of benefit.

Among the principal speakers at the dinner will be Willoughby Richardson, commercial freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and ex-president of the New England Railway and Steamboat Agents' Association. He will discuss transportation problems.

"GOD HAS MOVED BOSTON," SAYS DR. CONRAD AT REVIVAL

Park Street Church Pastor Among Seventy-Five Ministers and Thousands of People Who Filled Tremont Temple at Noon Meeting Today.

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HARRIMAN CLAIMS TO HAVE RESCUED SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Once Bankrupt Road, He Says, Is Now a Property Paying Eight Per Cent Profit to Stockholders.

REPORT IS ISSUED

NEW YORK.—In the annual report of the Southern Pacific road issued Thursday night, E. H. Harriman informs the stockholders that he has brought a bankrupt road into a flourishing trunk line of more than 9000 miles with so many millions of profits that 8 per cent can be paid on the common stock.

During the year, \$5,245,252 was paid on the preferred stock and \$11,872,820 on the common stock. More than 52,000,000 passengers were carried and nearly 8,000,000,000 tons of freight.

The rumor that the Central was to be made a "holding company" for all the Harriman lines could not be verified and the expected statement was not given out. Mr. Harriman's election abounds in possibilities almost beyond grasp, and yet may bring no particular change in affairs for the present. As a very large stockholder, he may simply look after that interest.

He may by his presence assure still closer traffic relations between the far western and northwestern Vanderbilt connections and his large western interests. He may in time become a dominant factor in Central affairs as he is becoming in Erie, and, finally, he may make the Central system part of the greatest transcontinental railroad in North America, a rival of the Canadian Pacific and other great trunk lines of the future.

Mr. Harriman's entry to the New York Central board of directors is the central matter of interest on Wall street.

After modifying and abandoning plans regarding the Hill properties, Mr. Harriman has turned his attention to the East, and is gradually influencing or possessing seaboard transportation lines—Georgia Central, Illinois Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie and New York Central. There is nothing more likely than ultimate supremacy of Mr. Harriman in Central affairs.

DO SETTLERS OWN COAL UNDER LAND?

WASHINGTON.—Thousands of settlers in the West, especially in North Dakota and Montana, are entered upon agricultural land that has since been found to be underlain with coal. The law says that a man can not make both an agricultural and a mineral entry. The settlers insist that in their cases the coal goes with the land.

Chairman Mondell (Rep., Montana House) of the public lands committee is pressing a bill, of which he is the author, providing that the settlers be given title to the top soil but that the coal be parceled out to others in mineral claims. Marshall (Rep., N. D.) has a bill to give the coal to the settlers.

In the Senate, McCumber (Rep., N. D.) has introduced a bill providing that the coal deposits shall be included in the title to the surface soil. Secretary Garfield of the interior department wants the coal conserved and leased by the government.

OKLAHOMA SWEEP BY A WIND STORM

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A heavy wind storm that swept Oklahoma and parts of Missouri reached St. Louis early today in the shape of a 40-mile-an-hour gale. Reports indicate that the loss has been heavy. Lamonte, Mo., was swept by a storm that had the strength of a tornado. In St. Joseph, heavy rain fell, culverts and bridges were washed out. At Enid, Okla., Gettysburg, Nashville, Carmen and other Oklahoma towns there were wind and dust storms.

WASHINGTON.—Southwest storm warning bulletins at noon today from Baltimore to New York. The storm centers over Illinois moving eastward, increasing southeast winds shifting to southwest and becoming high this evening. West gales Saturday shifting to southwest by night.

KENDALL CHIEF IN SOMERVILLE

Charles A. Kendall, at present in charge of the shoeshops at the Concord reformatory, has been named for chief of police of Somerville by Mayor Woods.

It was expected by many that the place would be filled by a resident of the city of Somerville. A majority of the police force had signed a petition for the promotion of Capt. Robert R. Perry, who has been a member of the department for 40 years, and his friends were confident that he would be made chief.

The appointment of Mr. Kendall is laid over for confirmation until the next meeting of the board of aldermen.

Mayor Woods also has sent the name of Walter I. Fuller to the board for appointment as wire commissioner to succeed Melvin Underwood.

KIERAN ACCEPTS REVERENCE

NEW YORK.—Patrick J. Kieran, head of the Fidelity Funding Company, which recently failed for \$5,000,000, appeared today before Referee in Bankruptcy Peter B. Olney to be sworn and accept service, by which proceeding the federal government takes precedence in the case.

TURKEY ASSURES BULGARIA OF HER HOPES FOR PEACE

Word Comes From Balkans Today That Czar Ferdinand Has Ordered the Reservists to Be Disbanded.

BRITAIN'S EYE KEEN

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Together with the instruction by the Porte to the Turkish agent at Sofia to make clear to Bulgaria the pacific intentions of the Turkish government comes the news today by way of Adrianople, that the Bulgarian authorities have begun the disbanding of the reservists.

England has redoubled her watchful attitude and strongly advises Turkey to withdraw her demand for the payment of an indemnity of £8,000,000, Turkish, or the cessation of territory.

From Vienna it is said that the declarations of Bulgaria to Turkey and vice versa the concentration of troops on a full war footing on either side of the frontier.

DR. EASTMAN GIVES THE INDIAN'S SIDE

Sioux Describes the Religious Faith of the Aborigine, of Which, He Says, Civilization Has Deprived Him.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, Sioux Indian, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Boston University in medicine, gave an exposition of the Indians' side of the controversy between the red and the white man in a lecture delivered Thursday evening in the assembly hall of the Newton high school, at Newtonville, in aid of the Teachers' Amnity Fund.

The speaker said that he had a very peculiar mission to perform in giving the American public the Indian side of the question so much discussed—the moral responsibility resting on Americans for the welfare of the Indian.

The Indians' philosophy, he said, made true religion his ideal and the real uncivilized Indian is, and always was, a thinking individual with a high and lofty conception of the "Great Mystery," and that much which has a really sacred significance to the Indian often appears to his white brother to be either foolish or savage.

In praying the Indian uses neither signs nor words, but communes in spirit, and of the Great Mystery he never asks for material benefits. He added, "I may stand for one or two hours, or possibly all day in a prayerful attitude, seeking not for food, but that his soul may be made pure and without sin. He never prays in company, but instead seeks the silent places of the woods."

MERCHANTS SEND FORESTRY ENVOY

The board of directors of the Boston Merchants' Association has voted to send Ryerson Ritchie, executive director of the association, to Washington to confer with Congressman Weeks and others in reference to the forest reserve bill which the House committee on agriculture has reported favorably. Mr. Ritchie will determine what further action the merchants shall take.

The association is receiving many encouraging letters from representative business organizations throughout New England. These letters indicate that interest in the preservation of the forests on the high watershed of the White Mountains is widespread among business men, and that the importance of legislation is fully realized.

Resolutions similar to those adopted by the board of directors of the Boston Merchants Association have been adopted by the executive council of the Providence Board of Trade, by the board of directors of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants Association, and by the Marlboro, Mass., and St. Johnsbury, Vt., boards of trade.

HUB PREPARING FOR LINCOLN DAY

Boston's program for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, to be held in Symphony Hall on the evening of Feb. 12, is not as yet complete, but many of the details have been arranged.

Bernard J. Rothwell, chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements, will introduce Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, who will preside. The Hon. John D. Long will deliver the principal address and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech will be given by John E. Gilman. Bishop Lawrence will offer prayer and Archbishop O'Connell will pronounce the benediction.

A selected chorus of 200 voices, the foundation of which will be made up of the choirs of various churches of the city, and the entire Symphony Orchestra, will furnish the music. B. J. Lang will conduct the singers. Max Fiedler, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, has selected Weber's jubilee overture for the occasion and "The Night Is Departing" from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and the "Hallelujah" chorus from Handel's "Messiah" will be the selections rendered by the chorus.

frontier and almost within a stone's throw of one another must be taken merely as a new form of political courtesy, but this has not prevented the Turkish minister of war from warning the second army corps at Adrianople to be ready to march at a moment's notice, nor the Bulgarian general from addressing a regiment ordered to the front with congratulations on being chosen as the first to attack the enemy.

A Turkish paper, Tanine, says that the mobilization of the Bulgarian troops gives every evidence that the country is preparing an ultimatum, and the Sofia papers simultaneously bristle with warlike articles.

From Sofia is unofficially said today that Bulgaria will send a representative to Constantinople within the next 48 hours to resume negotiations with the Porte for the settlement of the indemnity dispute.

A more hopeful tone is apparent today, which is attributed to the quick action of the other powers in exhibiting their displeasure at Bulgaria's mobilization of her reserves on the frontier.

BAY STATE GIVES THOUSANDS WORK

Superintendent of Employment Bureau Sees Future of Offices to Coordinate With Federal Government.

Positions for 25,000 unemployed have been found by the state employment office of Boston since its inception, according to a statement made Thursday by its superintendent, Walter L. Sears.

Mr. Sears said: "There is no department of the government which could be made as beneficial in its results as the successful establishment and proper management of state free employment offices, in co-ordination with the federal government."

"Their establishment and proper management would reduce the number of idle, shiftless, intemperate, immoral and criminal, and it would make for better citizenship and a respect for our laws and civic institutions."

"Of the total population in Massachusetts, 1.13 per cent are colored. Of the total number of persons who have secured employment through the Boston office 1.67 per cent were colored."

"Our endeavor is to comply with the employer's order and to supply him with the kind of help needed. We do not draw the line in regard to race, creed or nationality."

"We have more than 10,500 employers from all over this country who patronize this office. We have secured employment for more than 25,000 persons since the office opened, 30 per cent of which was for skilled help."

TALKS OF U. S. AID FOR LYNN HARBOR

LYNN, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr of Boston, chief engineer in charge of the United States corps of engineers, exercising supervision over all harbor improvement work on the New England coast, spoke before the Lynn Board of Trade at its annual business meeting in the new Elks' Building Thursday evening.

He confined his remarks principally to the basic principles upon which the United States government acts in all harbor development undertakings of the magnitude which the citizens of Lynn now propose in bringing their harbor into competition with the port of Boston as one of the largest and most important commercial points on the Atlantic coast. He told his auditors no assistance could be expected from the government until Lynn had increased its commercial interests to an extent that would warrant the expenditure of government funds in putting that port on a trunk line.

INSECT CRUSADE REPORT ISSUED

A pamphlet will soon be sent out by the United States war department to sanitary divisions of city governments giving a history of the successful crusade by Maj. A. N. Stark, U. S. A., chief sanitary inspector, against flies, mosquitoes and gnats. Major Stark had crude oil used in great quantities, the result being an elimination of the insects.

The system was first tried in Cuba and later given a thorough tryout at American Lake, Wash. Major Stark believes that the oil kept away the insects and he deems it "singular that the attention of sanitarians has not been directed to this use of oil, especially as it is universally used to destroy the larvae of mosquitoes."

VERMONTERS DINE ON HOME FIXINGS

Three hundred sons and daughters of Vermont gathered at the Hotel Vendome Thursday evening for the 23d annual reunion and banquet of the Vermont Association of Boston, which organization has done much to promote the interests of the Green Mountain state in this city and throughout Massachusetts.

Preceding the banquet a business meeting was held at the Hotel Westminster, and the officers of last year were re-elected as follows: Isaiah R. Clark, president; Charles K. Darling and William Craig, vice-presidents; Elmond A. Burnham, secretary; Fred G. Holden, treasurer, and James Harry Holden, chaplain.

C. P. TAFT CABLES DENIAL OF RAINEY PANAMA CHARGES

Congressman Gets Assertion of President-Elect's Brother That He Has No Connection With Cromwell.

READ IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON.—There was a sequel in the House today to Representative Rainey's Panama speech, when Rainey read a cablegram from Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, in which the writer said he had never participated in any Panama deal.

Taft's message, which came from Havana, and was addressed to Mr. Rainey, was as follows:

"I assume you have been misled into uttering the sheer and absolute falsehood, concerning me, you are reported to have spoken yesterday. I have never had any business association of any kind or description, past, present or prospective, with William Nelson Cromwell, nor any interests of any kind, or with anybody, past, present or prospective, on the isthmus of Panama, and I confidently rely upon your loyalty to the truth to retract what you said about me in the same high place where you made yourself responsible for those misstatements."

"I have not the slightest desire," said Rainey, in discussing the telegram, "to controvert in any way the statement of Mr. Charles P. Taft. On the contrary, I congratulate him upon his absolute and complete repudiation of William Nelson Cromwell and his methods."

"It, however, does not become necessary to retract anything I said in my speech."

"Mr. Rainey, in order that what he said about Mr. Charles P. Taft may appear in the congressional record, in connection with this telegram read from his speech of Jan. 26 what he had said in that connection regarding Mr. Taft."

The quotation read by Mr. Rainey was:

"On Sunday night, Dec. 27, Obaldia called to his palace certain members of the General Assembly and they then and at that time demanded of him to know what the men were back of John E. Ruman, representing that John E. Ruman had no particular financial standing, and at that time they were told that the men who were back of this infamous, outrageous scheme were William Nelson Cromwell, Roger L. Farnham, his confidential clerk, W. S. Harvey, and Charles P. Taft."

"The country will be glad to know that Mr. Taft's name is being used there without his consent," said Mr. Rainey. "I desire to say in this connection that Mr. Taft could render a great service, and his denial would be of greater value if he should address a telegram to the General Assembly of Panama denying his connection with the scheme I have described."

Mr. Rainey added: "The next President of the United States could render no greater service to his country in Panama matters than he could render by immediately after his term of office commencing removing both Cromwell and Farnham from their present official positions, and I sincerely hope that his repudiation of Mr. Cromwell will be as enthusiastic and as complete as the repudiation contained in the telegram of Charles P. Taft which has just been read."

HOME MARKET CLUB SCORES MERCHANTS

(Continued From Page One.)

ed, whereas business requires a good law and then a long period of tariff peace."

"The recent declaration of the Boston Merchants' Association in favor of a 'lower level of duties,' without specifying one instance in justification of it, does not, in our opinion, express the judgment of New England business men generally—or of a very large number in Boston. It disturbs confidence, however, because in the past lower tariffs, by whichever party enacted, have caused hard times. Regardless of the level, the Home Market Club stands for duties that will afford needful protection, believing that neither trade nor banking nor transportation can prosper unless production prospers first, and we invite all who share this view to join this club and help to defend domestic interests against influences that make for foreign interests."

Water for Thirsty Dogs in Winter

Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Kindly permit me in behalf of our Massachusetts dogs, and particularly those which are muzzled, to say that it is more difficult for them to procure water in winter than in summer, and to kindly ask all who may be humanely disposed to see to it that so far as lies in their power dogs shall have plenty of water.

It is a question deserving of grave attention whether various reported cases of hydrophobia may not be cases of suffering caused by thirst. GEORGE T. ANGELL.

CONGO TRANSFER IS NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE U. S.

Natives Held in Virtual State of Slavery, Writes Secretary Root to the Belgian Minister.

WANTS ASSURANCES

WASHINGTON.—The United States is withholding recognition of the transfer of the sovereignty of the Congo Free State to Belgium, pending more satisfactory assurances from the Belgian government that the rights of the Congo people will be properly safeguarded than have been received.

Secretary Root wrote to Baron Moncheur, Belgian minister to the United States, under date of Jan. 11, saying:

"The operations of laws requiring the natives who have little or no money to pay taxes in labor appear to have resulted in reducing the natives in certain

large portions of the territory to a condition closely approximating actual slavery."

"The United States," wrote Secretary Root, "has been forced to the conclusion that, in several respects, the system inaugurated by the independent state has in its practical operation worked out results inconsistent with these conventional obligations and calling for every substantial, and even radical, changes in order to attain conformity therewith."

He also wrote: "The effect of the same preemption of territory has also been to withdraw from the natives in a great degree the enjoyment of those benefits which they formerly derived from their customary tribal rights over large tracts."

"It is not to be lost sight of that the United States has a direct commercial interest in the particular territory of the independent states of the Congo by reason of its treaty with that state of Jan. 21, 1891, which, beside pledging specified rights of commerce and intercourse, gives to the United States, as well as to its citizens, the right to the treatment of the most favored nation."

FLORIDA OWNERS SUE FOR DAMAGES

Italian Line Says It Was the Republic That Was Responsible for the Collision and Files a Cross-Libel.

NEW YORK.—The Lloyd-Italian line, owners of the steamer Florida, which sank the steamer Republic, filed a cross-libel late Thursday afternoon in the U. S. district court against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, owners of that vessel, for \$224,000 damages. The libel is accompanied by a petition for a limitation of liability against the Florida, her freight and passage money. The papers state that the collision was solely caused by the faults and neglect on the part of the Republic.

Later the Florida's owners applied for and obtained an order from Judge Adams, in the United States circuit court, staying all suits for damages against the Florida on the ground that their petition for limitation of liability had been entered before the \$2,000,000 libel suit of the Oceanic company.

After the filing of the papers in the proceedings against the Florida, United States Marshal Henkel seized the Italian vessel under a writ of attachment.

The agents for the Italian line believe that Captain Ruspini, his officers and crew should come in for some of the praise that has been bestowed upon the officers of the Republic. They point out the bravery and humanity displayed by Captain Ruspini, who, despite the fact that his vessel was greatly damaged, stood by the Republic for more than 24 hours, rescuing her passengers and then transferring them to the Baltic when that ship reached the scene. The statement is made that had the Baltic not arrived Captain Ruspini would successfully have brought his overcrowded ship into this port.

Republic People to Sail From Boston on Romanic

Ninety-six people who were aboard the steamship Republic when she was struck by the Florida arrived in Boston at 7 o'clock this morning. They will sail Saturday on the Romanic for Mediterranean ports. Of the party which was sent to this city by the White Star line officials 47 were members of the Republic's crew, while the remaining 49 were steerage passengers.

Arriving at the South station they were at once transferred to the White Star line docks in Charlestown and quartered on the Romanic. The members of the Republic's crew in the party were booked as members of the crew of the Romanic.

BOARD PLANNING HIGH SCHOOL AID

Further state aid to the high schools of the commonwealth under a carefully computed schedule is advocated by the state board of education. The board explains that there is no attempt to assume the work of the state board of industrial education, for this new work is to be carried on in the regular high schools.

It plans to assist in initiating the study of agriculture, mechanic arts and domestic, which is not frequently done on account of the expense.

The system of state aid advocated is: Cities and towns which raise by taxation and expend for the support of the public schools more than \$5 for each \$1000 of valuation, to be reimbursed by the state one-half the expense of this new course; where the amount expended is between \$4 and \$5 the reimbursement to be one-third; those expending under \$4 to be paid back one-fifth. The total amount to be expended by the state on this account annually to be \$25,000.

MILLS IN LOWELL RUN ON OVERTIME

LOWELL, Mass.—Some departments of the Beaver Brook mill in Collinsville have increased from the overtime schedule of the past few months to a double shift, and will work day and night under the new schedule.

The Merrimack Woolen mill schedule for this week is increased, and weavers are working three nights per week until 9 o'clock.

BOSTON ANSWERS 'PHONE COMPANY

Superintendent of Streets Emerson Gives Reasons for Refusing Permit to Tear up Streets for Wire Laying.

Proceedings in the Metropolitan Home Telephone Company contest against the city of Boston were commenced today when the defendant's answer was filed in the supreme court, in the mandamus proceedings brought by the telephone company against Guy Emerson, superintendent of streets of the city of Boston, seeking to compel him to issue a permit to the company to have a right of way in the streets to lay its wires.

The case was on the list for hearing before Judge Sheldon, but by agreement of parties will be heard later.

The defendant says that to install an underground system in all the public streets would cost between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. He says the company asked permission to open a trench in Tremont street and Linden Park street 36 feet long and 5 feet wide on Sept. 5, 1908, although the order of the board of aldermen granting a franchise to the company was passed Dec. 28, 1906.

He says that the provisions of the ordinance are not mandatory, but the issuing of permits is dependent on whether or not the issuing of them is consistent with his statutory duty of keeping the streets in repair. If said order of the board of aldermen was legal, he says, and he was informed it was not, he would not have issued the permit as requested by the petitioner to open a trench 36 feet long and 5 feet wide at Tremont street and Linden park to be kept open perhaps for 60 days unless he was satisfied that some good was to be accomplished by such interference with travel; and it was apparent to him, from the plan and permit requested that any conduit put in this 36-foot trench could have no possible connection with any telephone wire or telephone system, and would be absolutely useless.

His reasons for refusing to issue the permit were chiefly that he was informed by the law department that the order of the board of aldermen was illegal and void for many reasons, and also because he does not believe that he would be performing his statutory duty of keeping the streets reasonably safe and convenient if he issued a permit for a trench of the length, width and depth requested when he was informed by the plan that it was to answer no public purpose, and to have no connection with any telephone system.

NEW SITES USED FOR POSTOFFICES

The steady increase in postal business in Arlington, East Cambridge, South Boston and the Grove Hall section of Roxbury, has compelled Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield to speak more commodious quarters in these sections.

A Grove Hall a new postal station will be inaugurated July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. It will be in charge of Frank Folsom, now chief clerk of the Brookline station, who already has been notified of his promotion.

This office will not be located in a new building, but in a building on Blue Hill avenue, near Grove Hall, now being renovated.

The residents of South Boston will soon see a fine two-story granite building at the corner of F street and Broadway. The lower floor will be used exclusively for postal business, and will be fitted up by the government with the most modern appliances for postal work. The station will be opened July 1, and the government will secure a 10-year lease from the private owners.

At East Cambridge a one-story brick building will be built at 306 Cambridge street, directly across from the present station. Like other stations this one will be opened on July 1, and the government will have a 10-year lease.

The new station at Arlington Heights will also be a modern and well equipped office. It will be erected by private parties across from the present station, which is located in a small store.

IMPROVE GOLDEN GATE HARBOR.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Nine million dollars worth of bonds for the improvement of San Francisco harbor are asked in a bill introduced in the upper house. The money is to be expended in the construction of a modern water front, including a belt line, a state street-car system, modern wharves, piers, seawall extension, betterments and appurtenances.

TWO POWER NAVAL BASIS IS DISCUSSED BY BRITISH CABINET

Admiralty Contemplates a Building Program, But Estimates May Be Cut on Ground of Economy.

NEW SHIP LAUNCHED

LONDON.—The question of maintaining the British navy in accordance with the traditional "two-power standard," that is to say that it shall be equal in strength to the combined navies of any other two nations, is occupying the cabinet on the eve of submitting the naval estimates for the year.

The admiralty contemplates a building program that it considers essential to the maintenance of the two-power standard but opposition has developed in the cabinet.

Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, and Winston Churchill are believed to be exerting pressure with a view to the reduction of the admiralty program.

Furthermore, it is understood that if these gentlemen can carry with them a majority in the cabinet an entirely new board of admiralty will be appointed, one more pliable or more in harmony with their views.

The reduction in the program is in the interests of economy, but the country at large is in favor of a naval increase. It is said that nothing short of a provision for six new battleships will satisfy the nation.

The Vanguard, the seventh vessel of the Dreadnought class, is to be launched at Barrow on Feb. 22. The Vanguard will be the heaviest and most modernly equipped of ships of her class and her cost will be upward of \$8,000,000.

A radical redistribution of the British naval forces at home and in the Mediterranean has been ordered. One of the results of this redistribution will be a considerable reduction of the channel fleet, and the Nile division of the home fleet, as it is at present called, will be materially strengthened, and it becomes not only the most important fleet in home waters, but one of the most powerful fleets in the world.

Acting in conjunction with this fleet under the new reorganization there will be a North sea fleet permanently based upon a port on the east coast, while the channel fleet will revert to its original purpose.

PEASANTS HOLD TOWN AFTER RIOT

DUBLIN, Ire.—The village of Kiltinane, county of Limerick, is today in the hands of an army of rioting peasants, who, after a night of fighting with the police, finally drove the latter to the shelter of their barracks. A heavy detail of constabulary has been sent to the town with instructions to use all the force required to suppress the riot.

The trouble started Thursday evening, when an effort was made to evict several peasants. The peasants drove the police away by throwing boiling water on them. The police retired to await reinforcements. Meantime the peasants throughout the entire district went to the aid of the besieged. A free for all fight took place when the police returned. The peasants with sticks and stones drove the police to their barracks. Many persons were hurt.

The peasants in the Kiltinane district are destitute and many are unable to pay their rent.

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Leading Events in Athletic World—Fine Cornell Wrestlers

FINE WRESTLING TEAM LOOKED FOR BY CORNELL MEN

Most of Last Year's Members Still Candidates For Intercollegiate Championship Matches.

TALBOTT THE BEST

ITHACA, N. Y.—Not since wrestling became an intercollegiate sport has Cornell University had such bright prospects of capturing a good share of the titles as is the case this year. Training for the dual meet with Princeton has been under way for some time now and with most of last year's varsity men trying for this year's team, the chances of capturing this meet seem very good. This year's schedule has just been announced by Manager R. T. Chace. It is considerably larger than that for 1908 and promises to give the men some excellent practice preparatory to the intercollegiate championships which take place March 19. The full schedule is:

Princeton at Ithaca, Friday, Feb. 12; Pennsylvania at Ithaca, Saturday, Feb. 27; Yale at New Haven, Friday, March 5; Columbia at New York, Friday, March 12; Intercollegiate at New Haven, Friday, March 19; amateurs of America at New York, Saturday, April 3.

Of the teams which the Cornell men will have to face, Pennsylvania will probably offer the hardest matches. The Philadelphia team will again have Yerger, last year's 115-pound intercollegiate champion; Wright, the 145-pound champion of 1908; Pike, the football man, is also still with the team. He will face Cornell's heavyweight champion, Lee Talbott, '11, who threw him last year in eight minutes.

Captain Talbott believes that if Cornell can take three first places in the intercollegiate championships, she is sure of winning the meet. There will be nine bouts in all, each first place counting three points and each second place one.

The Cornell team has the heavyweight, Lee Talbott, '11, the intercollegiate champion of last year. Other old men back in line are: J. E. Davidson, '10, of the 150-pound class; L. J. Peake, '11, who won three out of four dual meets last year; and R. L. Lewis, Sp. Ag., who last year won two out of four dual meets.

Practice for the team is being held every day on the gymnasium mat from 3.30 p. m. to 6 p. m. Notwithstanding the number of old men back, there is still room for new material, and undergraduates are urged to come out.

FORMER GOVERNOR LONG PROMISES NEW NAVY COMMISSION

Declares That Should an American-Japanese War Come to Pass the Jingo Press Would Be to Blame.

Hon. John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, declares that if the United States and Japan go to war it will be due wholly to the jingo talk continually breaking out in various sections of the country. Mr. Long, at the same time, takes occasion to commend the commission appointed by President Roosevelt for the reorganization of the navy, but gives it as his opinion, that while the navy department undoubtedly might be improved by such a move, it is not in a bad condition at the present time.

In speaking of the possibility of a strife with Japan, Mr. Long says the talk is absurd and if anything should come of it, the blame can be placed on the "mean and absurd agitation of the American people."

Mr. Long also believes the excellence of the commission appointed is an earnest that the work of reorganization is in capable hands, and he believes it will help toward a better and more powerful navy, with a greater measure of efficiency.

Despite the criticisms of the navy's strength and condition in the past, former Governor Long insists that the navy at the time of the war with Spain was fully capable, and that it performed its work with thoroughness, excellence and was up to the mark.

In his interview, Mr. Long says: "I think well of the President's plan of a commission of experts to consider a reorganization of the navy department. The names of the members of the commission are excellent. There is a good deal of exaggeration in the criticism of the present organization, which has worked well, and was fully equal to the emergency in the Spanish war. But, on the other hand, any such organization has its defects, just as any which this commission shall recommend, will have. I regard it as wise to see if any improvement can be made, as of course it can."

BOWLERS GOING TO WASHINGTON

Western Bowling Congress Will Be Held in Seattle—Many Contestants Are Expected.

SEATTLE, Wash.—It is expected that 200 teams, of five men each, will attend the meet of the Western Bowling Congress for 1909, which will be held here May 29 to June 6, and take part in the international tournament. Teams from as far east as Chicago and St. Louis have already been entered, and all of the larger cities in eastern Canada will be represented.

The tournament is to be held at Madison Park on Lake Washington. The old Madison baseball grounds have been leased for the meet and will be fitted up with alleys and grandstand. The date of the congress was fixed early to bring the bowlers to Seattle for the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, June 1. The local bowling association is preparing to entertain fully 1000 men during the time of the congress, and it is expected that fully that number of individual entries will be made in the tournament.

This will be the third annual convention and international tournament of the Western Bowling Congress, and it is planned to make it the largest gathering of bowlers ever held. Already 20 teams have been entered from British Columbia, and San Francisco has entered eight teams. Other cities that have already entered teams are Denver, Butte, Salt Lake, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Des Moines, Sioux City, Detroit and St. Louis. Inquiries have also been received from a number of other bowling clubs, and many additional entries will be made.

Seattle will have from 25 to 40 teams entered in the tournament, which will probably increase the individual entries to 1200. It was originally planned to hold the tournament on the exposition grounds, but owing to the change in plans a day will be named during the week as Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition day, when all the bowlers will visit the big fair.

WALSH BEGINS COACHING.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Edward Walsh, pitcher for the Chicago Americans, started work today on the candidates for Yale's baseball batteries, and by spring he hopes to have several first-class pitchers, and plenty more well developed material. Today's work consisted chiefly of getting acquainted with the men.

CANADIANS WIN CURLING MATCH.
GLASGOW.—The Canadian curlers at Crossmoylof won the first out of three international test matches against Scotland Thursday, by a score of 112 to 70. The trophy in this competition was donated by Lord Strathcona.

BIG NORTHWEST LAND OPENING

Hundreds of Thousands of Acres in Washington, Idaho and Montana Ready for Settlement.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Fred Dennett, commissioner of the general land office, announces that the Spokane reservation, 153,600 acres, and the Yakima reservation, 1,145,000 acres, both in the state of Washington, and the Coeur d'Alene reservation, 310,000 acres, in northern Idaho, will probably be opened to settlement this year; also that the Lemhi reservation, 64,000 acres, in Idaho, may be ready in time to be included in the 1909 drawings.

The Colville reservation, 1,000,000 acres, in eastern Washington, is to be opened in 1910. Others to be opened next year are the Blackfoot reserve, 300,000 acres in Montana; the Flathead reserve, 1,200,000 acres in Montana; Cheyenne River and Standing Rock, 200,000 acres, in North and South Dakota; Fort Peck, 1,778,000 acres, in Montana. The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reserves in Oklahoma will be opened some time in 1909.

MANY EVENTS FOR PALM BEACH

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Some \$150,000 has been expended during the winter on the golf course here, and besides being lengthened over 1000 yards it is in perfect condition for play. It is well trapped and bunkered, so that it is likely that the scoring will be slow, as in former seasons. A. H. Fenn now holds the professional record of 73, 71, 144, and H. M. Forrest of Philadelphia, the amateur mark of 76. The following tournaments were announced:

Feb. 4, 5, 6, Lake Worth cups; Feb. 12, handicap sweepstakes, three net and a gross score prize; Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, amateur championship of south Florida and minor cups; Feb. 23, 24, 25, women's championship of south Florida; March 2, open championship of Florida, amateurs and professionals; March 3, Scotch foursome, amateurs and professionals.

NEW BOATHOUSE FOR YALE.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement was made at Yale today that there is considerable surplus for the junior port and that it has been decided to donate this towards building a new boathouse for the Yale crew. This has long been needed. The fund will be given as a memorial to Dwight T. Griswold, the varsity stroke of 1908, who died in San Francisco a few weeks ago.

Some Western Rowing Trophies



The prizes shown in the illustration, taken by the Saint Paul crews last summer and fall, are: (1) national championship banner for intermediate eights; (2) national championship banner for intermediate fours; (3) London and Lancashire trophy won by the junior four at the Winnipeg regatta; (4) Richard K. Fox cup won by the intermediate eight at the Springfield regatta; (5) the Detroit cup won by the intermediate four at Springfield; (6) the Hart & Markle trophy won by the junior eight at Winnipeg; (7) the Manitoba cup won by the senior four at Winnipeg; (8) the J. T. Horne trophy won by the senior four at Winnipeg. The other cups are individual prizes won by the oarsmen at various regattas during the season.

SKATERS NOW AT PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG.—The biggest and fastest aggregation of skaters ever assembled in this part of the country are ready to contest in the championships at Duquesne garden rink tonight. The majority of the cracks who recently raced in Cleveland are among the contestants headed by Edmund Lamy of Saranac Lake, N. Y., Allan I. Blanchard, honorary president of the Western Skating Association, and D. H. Slaybeck, secretary of the eastern association, are conducting the meeting, which includes half-mile, two-mile and five-mile championship events, a pursuit race between Ebersberger of Pittsburgh and Hess of Cleveland.

PRINCETON WILL REVISE SYSTEM

PRINCETON, N. J.—A joint meeting of the faculty committee on outdoor sports, the graduate advisory committee and the undergraduate executive committee of the university athletic association has been called for Feb. 13 for the purpose of considering the general system of Princeton's athletics. This meeting will consider several radical changes in the present athletic system, following the conference of the various committees which are now investigating the financial side as well as the general policy of Princeton's athletics in the past.

ATHLETIC MEETS BECOMING MORE POPULAR IN U. S.

The Formation of New Clubs in the Middle West Is the Outcome of Increased Interest Taken in Contests.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC

Significant of the growing interest in athletics throughout the country is the movement that has assumed definite shape at Pittsburgh and Cleveland in the formation of new athletic clubs.

Pittsburg is strong on the subject of athletics. Last summer one of the largest open meets ever held in the country took place there, in which some of the most prominent athletes participated. Some very excellent records were made, notable the running of Huff in the 100 and 220 yard dashes. Among others who participated were Martin Sheridan, world's record holder in the discus throw; M. W. Sheppard and J. G. Garrels, the University of Michigan athlete.

This winter Pittsburg was again to the front with one of the biggest indoor carnivals of sport ever held outside of New York city. In the spring a repetition of last year's big carnival will be held, at which it is hoped to have all or most of the Olympic point-winners of last season.

A noteworthy feature of these annual athletic carnivals is that they are absolutely free to the public, the expenses being entirely defrayed by co-operation on the part of the press and leading sporting enthusiasts. This step is certainly interesting, as it puts athletic competition on a purer amateur basis. It has frequently been pointed out that so long as an admission fee is charged for the privilege of seeing noted amateurs perform, just so long will amateur athletics be tainted with professionalism. Certainly, if such affairs are run as money-making propositions, on the part of the promoters, they have a bad flavor. It is, however, worthy of note, in this connection, that the New York clubs that hold big meets, both indoor and out, year after year, aim only to make expenses, and seldom realize a surplus.

The new Pittsburg Athletic Club was a success from the start. As soon as the idea was made known some 300 men came together and each put up \$1000. With this handsome nucleus they were able to go ahead at once with their plans.

Notes From the Field of Sports

The new baseball park of the Chicago Americans is to have an ice hockey rink.

The Williams College hockey team defeated the Cornell seven Thursday in a one-sided contest by a score of 8 to 1.

Desmond Wadsworth, captain of the Williams College baseball team for this season, has denied the report that he is to play professional ball this summer.

Chappelle, a new pitcher for the Boston Nationals, has already begun training at Hot Springs. He is the first ball player to arrive at that place this year.

Umpire O'Day of the National league staff has notified President Pulliam that he will not sign a contract for 1909 unless better terms are offered.

A trade is said to be on between New York and Brooklyn which involves the trading of Infielder Herzog of the New York Nationals for Pitcher McIntyre of Brooklyn.

Robert Munroe won the cross-country run of the Everett High athletic team

Thursday afternoon, covering the five miles in 31m. 28s. This is a new record for the course.

A. J. Schoeler, shortstop of the Stanford University team last year, has been signed to play with the New York Nationals and will go with them on their spring training trip.

Bracey Curtis and E. B. Dana, playing north and south, and C. A. Henry and H. F. Wilson, playing east and west, were the high score men in the game of the American Whist Club Thursday night.

H. L. Langhaar was elected president of the Crescent A. C., New York, at the annual meeting this week. R. A. Kelley, chairman; L. Brooks, R. J. Bell, H. Escher, Jr., and C. Pebezoise compose the athletic committee.

The New York A. C. hockey team plays the Crescent A. C. tonight, at St. Nicholas rink, New York, tonight. As New York A. C. has not yet been defeated in the Amateur Hockey League a fast contest is expected.

NORTH GATE WINS NEWTON HONORS

Thursday night's matches did not result in any changes in the team standings of the Newton league, and North Gate wins the championship bowling honors for 1909, with a score of 22 victories and 14 defeats.

The fight for first place was a close one during the whole season and but one game separated the first three teams most of the time. Second place is shared by Hummwell and Maugus, just one game behind the leader. Four of the seven clubs in the league averaged within 10 pins of each other. The final standing is:

LEAGUE STANDING.			
	Won	Lost	Average
North Gate.....	22	14	849
Hummwell.....	21	15	832
Maugus.....	21	15	839
Allston Golf.....	19	17	829
Neighborhood.....	15	21	824
Riverdale.....	15	21	803
Newton Boat.....	13	23	787

PLAN CHANGES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis National League baseball club is preparing to make extensive changes, increasing the seating capacity of its stands. A permit was taken out for concrete and steel additions to the present grandstand, which will increase the structure 110 feet in length and a corresponding increase in seating capacity.

GESLER ACCEPTS POSITION.

H. H. Gesler, who has been appointed captain of the Boston Americans for 1909, has sent his acceptance to Manager Lake.

GREAT CANADIAN NORTHWEST DEMANDING MORE RAILROADS

Alberta and Saskatchewan Agitate for Development of Grain Fields and Mines—Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Lines Have Great Building Program.

CALGARY, Alberta.—The agitation for more railway facilities seems general throughout the Canadian northwest. In the prairie provinces this need is particularly felt as the lack of adequate railway communication is the chief obstacle to a more rapid settlement of the country, while in many of the districts already taken up the settlers declare that unless these railroads are forthcoming they will be compelled to move elsewhere.

Hence the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have been bringing all the pressure possible to bear upon their respective governments to arrange for a more satisfactory transportation service. Special attention is called to the fact that the great region north of Edmonton is entirely without railroad communication which deprives it of the opportunity of settlement and development, and the proposed legislation will include some provision for the opening up of north Alberta.

In addition to the government's program it is expected that the Great Northern will build from the boundary to Pincher Creek in order to tap the extensive coal lands which it controls at that place. It is also announced that within a few months trains will be running on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Port Arthur and Edmonton.

At the present time the Dominion government has four parties in the field surveying a line to Hudson's Bay, while the Canadian Northern has already begun work on its line to that point. This urgent demand for more railways should not, however, be allowed to minimize the extent of railway construction in the west during the past year which is quite notable for a comparatively new country. Although the financial depression materially retarded development work, about 1000 miles of new lines were added to the western railways during 1908. The Canadian Northern added nearly 600 miles to its system and the Grand Trunk Pacific added over 200, while the Canadian Pacific extended many of its branch lines, in addition to double-tracking much of its main line.

Apart from rushing the main line construction in the north this year, the Grand Trunk Pacific is about to formulate plans for building branch lines in

FAVORS FEEDING BY GOVERNMENT

British Labor Party Votes That England Should Provide for School Children—Nationalize Production.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The nationalization of England's production and distributing agencies was favored today in a resolution adopted by the British labor party.

The conference also went on record in favor of the government feeding school children. It instructed its legislative committee to arrange for a conference in 1910 in which England and all her colonies will take part.

Thursday afternoon the conference voted to get around the recent court decision against levies upon trades unions for the support of the party's members of Parliament, by adding the aggregate amount of such salaries to the salary of the organizing secretary. The secretary will hereafter distribute to the labor members their share of this money.

Bernard Shaw, the author and playwright, urged that the salaries of the party's members of Parliament be increased to allow them to spend vacations in travel. This, he declared, would make them of more benefit to the party.

Bowling Results.

NEWTON LEAGUE.			
Hummwell.....	800	806	889
Allston Golf.....	790	879	819
Neighborhood.....	790	879	819
AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE.			
Winthrop Y. C.....	400	539	475
Central.....	478	502	489
AMATEUR BOWLING LEAGUE.			
Newtowne.....	808	842	873
Arlington.....	858	896	808
Boston A. A.....	798	835	806
Dudley.....	870	783	876

NEW DIAMOND FOR MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK.—Manhattan College will have new baseball grounds at Union Park, Broadway and 23d street. The grounds will be rechristened Manhattan Field. Among 50 men trying for the team are 18 who had experience last year. The veterans are Connelly, Holahan, Kennedy, Boylston, Jarrett, Donahue, Grady, McAvoy, Higgins, Ryan, Carroll, Murphy, Sterrick, Murry, Summers, McCarthy, Salazar and Brophy.

JUNIOR WINS EXCITING RACE.

NEWBERG, N. Y.—The Junior of the Orange Lake Club, won another race in the contests with the Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, Thursday.

VARIED ACTIVITIES GREET OPENING OF BRITISH NEW YEAR

All England Looks Eagerly Forward to King Edward's Approaching Visit to the German Emperor.

LONDON.—The new year has opened with promise. The Hilary sittings of the law courts have begun, the truce in the political arena is no more, while masters are preparing to receive scholars who too often are "creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

The Porte's prompt decision to accept the compensation offered by Austria has brought a welcome relief shown in a slightly increased activity in the stock markets, and though the problem of the "Near East" still remains, its acute phase seems to be drawing to a satisfactory close.

The British sovereign's approaching visit to Berlin, eagerly anticipated, gives hope of a better understanding between two peoples that have much to learn of each other, and nothing in the name of good sense and common humanity to quarrel about.

In the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, according to custom, the Incorporated Association of Head Masters met for their annual meeting and were received in state by the lord mayor attended by the mace and sword bearers. Dr. Upcott, Head Master of Christ's Hospital, the new president, delivered his inaugural address. He believed that the Education Act of 1902 had left an indelible mark upon the education of the country, that it had aroused an extraordinary interest in the question of education. The reverend doctor regarded the status and character of the master as of first importance, and concluded as follows:

"My final word is a recommendation for a definition of education. It often occurs to me that the fault of modern theories of education is that of following the dangerous line of least resistance. 'Teach him to like what he does, and do what he likes.' These are the cries of many modern reformers. But if education is granted to be in its final purpose the strengthening and building up of character, then I venture to recommend that the truest definition of education may be that it is 'the art of teaching the young to learn to do the things that they do not like to do.'"

STRONG TEAM FROM CORNELL

George F. Brown, manager of the big indoor athletic meet of the Boston A. A. to be held in Mechanics Building Feb. 6, has received more than 12 entries from Cornell University.

In addition to the relay runners who will face Harvard, the Cornell coach will bring several good men for the sprints, runs and field events.

Cornell running against Harvard in a relay race at the meet will be a novelty. The Cambridge team has generally clashed with those of Yale in the final event of the meet.

Last year Cornell met Dartmouth and Pennsylvania in a three-cornered relay and won handsily, owing to the fleetness of C. M. French, the former Worcester Academy boy, and Halstead, the great miler.

FIELD TRIALS FOR HARVARD

Some good work was done by the field candidates for the Harvard track team in the baseball cage on Soldiers Field Thursday afternoon. The results were not made public. The events were the high and broad jumps, pole vault and shotput. The management would not give out the performances in the different events.

C. O. Mueller '11 won the high jump, with J. P. Long '11 and J. S. Wheelwright '10 tied for second. Long got first place in the broad jump, T. M. Gregory '10 was second and W. A. Dennis '10 third. J. L. Barr '10, holder of the university record, 12ft. 4 1/2 in., in the pole vault, easily captured that event, with Dennis second and L. C. Seaverns '10 third. The shotput went to C. C. Little '10.

All Roads Lead to the

Motor Boat Show

Mechanics' Building

Every Day This Week

10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.

Admission, 50 Cents

POLICE WILL STOP STREET SOLICITING BY SALVATIONISTS

Commissioner O'Meara Also Comments on Increasing Cost to Enforce Auto Laws in Annual Report.

Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara in his third annual report, just issued, declares substantially that from now on the soliciting of money on the streets by members of such organizations as the Salvation Army, The Volunteers of America and kindred organizations must be stopped as it is a direct violation of the law, and one, which for years, has been tolerated by the police because it at first was confined to short periods during the holidays. Now he declares it has become so extensive that he will take active steps to stop it.

Several changes are proposed in the report, the most striking of which is the commissioner's appeal to the Legislature for legislation which will permit him to entirely ignore the veterans' preference act, a provision which has for years given those members of the Boston police department who have served the United States as soldiers the preference to appointments in the department over those members who have never given any service to the country. In making this appeal Commissioner O'Meara declares that this act at the present time handicaps him in making two appointments to the positions of deputy superintendent, carrying salaries of \$2800 a year, because he does not consider the men available because of the preference act competent to fill the positions.

The report is full of praise for the work of the department during the year, and the fact that the court receipts from fines this year exceed by nearly \$50,000 those of last year is given considerable consideration in the report.

In regard to soliciting money in the streets, which affects directly the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America the report says:

"Their presence in the public streets is contrary to laws now enforced against other persons and must hereafter be enforced against all. With solicitors who stand on private property the police have nothing to do; neither are they responsible for those who stand on the Common or other public grounds, provided they obtain permission from the city authorities."

Considerable space in the report is devoted to telling of the change in the system of disciplining the members of the department who break the rules, which has been inaugurated by Commissioner O'Meara. It states that instead of punishing the men by fines, as has been the custom, they are now punished by extra duty hours being imposed. On the matter of the breaking of the rules of the department by members of the police four cases were otherwise disposed of.

"This method of treatment should bring about, and in a large measure, I believe, actually has brought about, a condition in which a member of the force who shirks his duty, or otherwise misbehaves, finds himself subjected to the disapproval and the contempt of his own comrades."

During the year 36 charges against men were heard; nine were found guilty, 11 discharged, one resigned with charges pending, one was reduced in rank and four cases were otherwise disposed of.

"The protection of the public from automobiles," Mr. O'Meara reports, "has become a heavy burden on the police department. Counting the men at several of the stations who give their whole time to the work, the men who give part of their time and the days spent in court by the police, it is a moderate estimate that 20 policemen are now required for even the measure of enforcement of the automobile laws that has been seen."

"In the year just closed 10 men have been placed in Tremont and Boylston streets and Massachusetts and Huntington avenue at crossings which would have needed no permanent protection but for the automobile. The department automobiles are of incidental use for other purposes, but the service was established and developed mainly to assist in the enforcement of the automobile laws, and three fourths of its work is devoted to that end."

"The 30 men just mentioned cost in salaries alone \$36,000 a year; three fourths of the cost of the police automobile service, including drivers, supplies and care, but not first cost of machines, is \$5064; total special expense \$41,064."

"It seems to me that, leaving out the important question of prosecution and punishment, the persons who are convicted should be made to pay in the aggregate at least the cost of securing their apprehension and conviction and the specific cost of protecting the public from their acts."

PIPE ORGAN IS PRESENTED CHURCH IN MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

Member of Independent Congregational Body Makes Gift to the Third Baptist Chapel.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Charles N. Atwood, selectman, wealthy box manufacturer, with factory at Rock, a suburb of this town, and a planing mill and factory at Chelsea, which are being rebuilt after the April fire, and a member of the Independent Congregational Church in his little village, has presented to the Third Baptist Church of Rock a pipe organ valued at \$1150, making of the church one of the best appointed houses of worship in this vicinity.

The religious situation in Rock is peculiar in that the Baptist church is some distance from the village and the

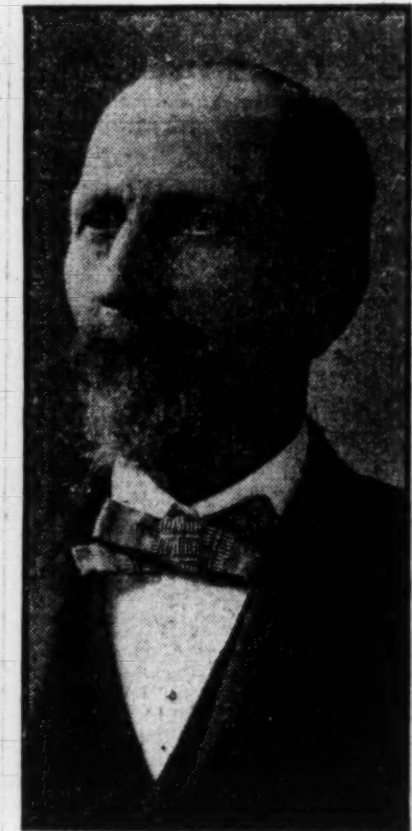
Independent Congregationalists have a chapel right in the heart of the country town. The people are very impartial in their church going, for in the winter the morning service for both societies is held at the church, while in the evening exercises are held at the chapel, the same pastor, Rev. Frederick T. Kenyon, caring for both flocks very acceptably.

For some time the Baptist Church people have been desirous of having a pipe organ, but until Mr. Atwood came forward with his offer it appeared as a very remote possibility, but not a probability.

While the church building is only about 60 years old, the society is 150 years of age, having been organized in 1761. The church is one of the most flourishing in this section, as it has 200 members, with a congregation of 125.

The dedication is scheduled for the morning of Jan. 31.

Charles N. Atwood



Selectman and Manufacturer Who Gave Rock, Mass., Church an Organ.

Domestic Briefs

GLOBE, Ariz.—The Old Dominion Copper Company announces a resumption of operations.

MADISON, Wis.—Senator Isaac Stephenson (Rep.), lacks but one vote for reelection.

CHICAGO—Christian Rudowicz, who was saved from extradition to Russia, has been released from jail.

NEW YORK—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will be one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Bibliophile Society here on Feb. 1.

NEW YORK—The new Ambrose channel is to be opened to steamships at night, 18 Wilson acetylene gas buoys being used to mark the course.

NEW YORK—Benjamin Guggenheim has been elected president of the International Steam Pump Company to succeed John W. Dunn, resigned.

PHILADELPHIA—For the first time since December, 1907, the monthly report of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company shows an increase in net earnings.

POWER TO PUSH TAX LAWS ASKED

Legislation giving the tax commissioner power to enforce the law passed last year authorizing the appointment of supervisors of assessors, who discovered between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in taxable personal property, is recommended in the annual report of William T. Trefry, the state tax commissioner.

Of the millions of dollars worth of personal property which has been disclosed to assessors in the different cities and towns of the state, reports have been received showing that over \$32,000,000 have been assessed, and there are many more towns to be heard from. Whether the tax will be finally collected on the whole amount assessed it is of course too early to state at this time, says the commissioner. Taxpayers have a right to file returns and to make disclosures as to the amount of taxable property held by them on the first day of May, and such returns may vary the amount upon which the tax will finally be paid.

Concerning the attitude of local assessors in respect to the new law, the commissioner says: "In the great majority of cases a word from the commissioner is sufficient to insure ready and willing compliance on the part of assessors, but there may be cases in which it would become necessary to enforce such requirements or these statutes must become void. These statutes seem to be lacking in this respect, and they need strengthening by the enactment of such remedies and penalties as will secure efficiency in carrying out such requirements as the commissioner makes of assessors."

"The protection of the public from automobiles," Mr. O'Meara reports, "has become a heavy burden on the police department. Counting the men at several of the stations who give their whole time to the work, the men who give part of their time and the days spent in court by the police, it is a moderate estimate that 20 policemen are now required for even the measure of enforcement of the automobile laws that has been seen."

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Foreign Briefs

BERLIN—Emperor William has established a government monopoly of the diamond trade in German Southwest Africa.

LONDON—Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, has left here for Windsor for a two days' visit to King Edward.

LOUISBURG, N. S.—The mail steamer Bruce, which arrived here Thursday, reports large quantities of ice on the Cape Breton and Newfoundland coasts.

PARIS—Miss Aline Van Baerentzen, the American child pianist, gave a successful recital at the Elysee Palace Thursday. She was born in Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—The White Star line steamer Majestic which has sailed for New York was delayed by a slight derangement of her steering gear.

VALPARAISO—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru has caused the ordering north of the Chilean squadron now in the straits of Magellan.

New England Briefs

WOBBURN, Mass.—The board of aldermen has elected Robert J. Corry city auditor.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The government has authorized an additional letter carrier.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Forty members of the Appalachian Club of Boston will ascend Mt. Greylock Saturday.

SALEM, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Salem High School Alumni Association was held Thursday evening.

HYANNIS, Mass.—The schooner Hannah F. Carleton from Stockton Springs for New York has put in here for repairs.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The annual meeting of Vermont branch, American National Red Cross, has been held here.

QUINCY, Mass.—The parish of Christ Church (episcopal) has extended a call to the Rev. Francis E. Todd of Hartford, Conn.

LYNN—President R. S. Bauer was re-elected at the annual meeting of the Lynn Board of Trade held Thursday evening.

PROVIDENCE—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature limiting the hours for women and children to 54 hours a week.

RUTLAND, Vt.—Orrin Lashway of East Hampton, Mass., has sued the Hartford (Vt.) Woolen Company for \$10,000 for alleged injuries received.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society at the annual meeting fixed the dates for the New England fair as Sept. 6 to 9, inclusive.

BUNSWICK, Me.—President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College has announced that the total gifts to Bowdoin from the late Joseph Edward Merrill amount to \$500,000.

LOBSTER TRADE PROMISES WELL

BATH, Me.—While Maine fishermen are not satisfied with the season's catch thus far, the lobster business continues good. With the great care that is now being taken by Fish Commissioner Donohue of Rockland and his wardens to see that the laws regarding the taking of those crustaceans below the legal length are obeyed, and the fact that most of the lobstermen have formed a union and now refuse to handle "shorts" are having a wonderful effect upon the supply and the lobstermen are reproducing at a wonderful rate.

Next summer will probably see one of the most profitable lobster seasons in years. The lobstermen can command almost any reasonable price for their shell fish from the summer residents, and the supply will undoubtedly equal the demand.

USE OF PURSE SEINES TO CEASE. CONCORD, N. H.—A bill, recommended by the fish and game commission, to prohibit fishing for cod and haddock with purse seines and motor boats in the ocean off the New Hampshire coast, was passed Thursday by the lower branch of the Legislature.

CHURCH FOR NORTH ROCHESTER. MILTON, N. H.—A move is on foot to construct a church at North Rochester for the Methodist Society. There is no available place for worship at present.

NEW PLAYGROUND CAMPAIGN FOR MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS

Civic League Appoints Committee to Forward the Work of Impressing Its Importance Upon the Voters.

In order to keep up the campaign for favorable votes on acceptance of the public playground act in towns of 10,000 people, the Massachusetts Civic League has appointed a state playground committee.

The committee has begun active work in continuation of the campaign that resulted in 23 of 25 cities accepting the act at the December elections, by a total vote of approximately 125,000 in favor to only 27,000 opposed, in all the cities that took action.

By this action the state of Massachusetts "has given the playground movement the most emphatic endorsement which it has yet received in this country."

The present work is aimed at making the registered endorsement still more emphatic through subsequent action of the towns.

The act to be voted upon states that every town and city accepting it shall provide and maintain at least one public playground and recreation center for each 10,000 population. There are 18 towns to have local elections the coming spring that need to vote on this particular question.

Of the towns that may not vote, because they already comply with the law or are moving toward that condition so rapidly that it will be complied with by the time limit mentioned in the act, are Revere, Webster, Watertown and Brookline. There may be other towns equally fortunate, but these are known to the new committee which is taking special pains to ascertain the situation in each locality.

The committee is composed of one person or more from each of the cities that voted to accept the act, with the addition of a few other members of the Civic League, and is as follows:

Edward T. Hartman, chairman; Joseph Lee, Boston; Thomas Curley, Waltham; Francis Bardwell, Sherborn; Miss Helen Cheever, Boston; the Rev. H. Kidner, Boston; Ray S. Hubbard, Boston; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield; R. Preston

Clark, Boston; Miss A. A. Wyse, New Bedford; the Rev. James E. Gregg, Pittsfield; Edgar Weeks, Marlboro; Frank E. Parlin, Quincy; Dr. William Marvel, Fall River; Edward F. Clegg, Lawrence; Chickopee; Miss Mabel Hill, Lowell; W. Smith, Lowell; Mrs. C. S. Mallett, Brockton; Antoine Silva, Gloucester; Mrs. George A. Brown, Everett; Ralph Davol, Taunton; George D. Chamberlain, Springfield; Edward H. Byington, Beverly; Mrs. William Fox, Woburn; Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem; Dwight L. Rogers, Lynn; the Rev. Frederick B. Gruel, Haverhill; the Rev. Harold L. Marshall, Melrose; David W. Armstrong, Worcester; Miss Fanny C. Stone, Newburyport; M. P. Conway, Holyoke.

The league aims to have formed in each city and town a local group of people to look out for all the interests of the children.

Playgrounds will offer the first tangible work for these local groups, committees or societies, because this seems to be the particular thing that needs first attention and is ready to receive it.

Springfield already has an efficient playground association, and it will probably do all that is required in that city. Fall River has a committee which did effective work at the December city election and which is now to continue its assistance to aid the city to comply with the law that it has accepted. Other places will meet the problem in different ways, according to local needs and means.

The larger work, aside from the playground phase of it, is expressed in the words of Chairman Hartman of the state playground committee, who is also secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League: "The child is the psychological unit and everything affecting the interests of childhood should later come into the field of activity of such organizations. There are juvenile courts, probation, child labor, truancy, and other problems affecting children which need or are going to need attention in the very near future."

With this skeleton of a platform to stand on, a campaign or executive committee has been formed of these members of the larger state committee: Mr. Hartman, Thomas Curley of Waltham, Francis Bardwell of Sherborn and Miss Helen Cheever of Boston.

BETTER ROADS IN BROCKTON ASKED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Supt. William H. Thorne of the highway department is an advocate for local good roads to the extent of the city's financial ability in the year to come. He has proposed to the city council the advisability of paving Main street from Pleasant to Belmont streets, with granite blocks on a cement foundation, and the joints run with cement. Also he recommends replacing gravel sidewalk construction with granite and crushed stone and new bridges of reinforced concrete.

DEMAND LIGHTS ON ALL VEHICLES

Petitioners Argue Point Before State Legislative Committee at Hearing on New Bills.

The hearing before the committee on roads and bridges Thursday morning on several bills to provide that all vehicles using the highways at night shall be equipped with lights occasioned a lively debate between members of the committee and those who favored the proposed legislation.

E. Wentworth Prescott of Lynn, one of the petitioners, said he appeared in the interest of the horse owner and driver, and not for the automobilist. He believed such legislation necessary for mutual protection. It was especially necessary on moonlight nights in towns where so-called "moonlight schedules" for lighting are in effect.

Representative Norman H. White of Brookline said it should not be a question of hardship upon any individual or any class, but it is a simple question of protection for the public from unlighted vehicles.

Senator Cowee of Worcester thought the bill would impose an unwarranted hardship upon big stable keepers. Senator Farley feared that such a small light as could be carried on the ordinary vehicle might be mistaken on country roads for a light in a farmhouse.

SEEKS TO CHANGE NEW HUNTING LAW

Allen T. Treadway, president of the Senate, acting at the behest of the officials of fox hunting clubs in the Berkshire district of Massachusetts, has called the attention of the fish and game commission to the fact that the new hunters' license law acts in preventing these clubs inviting out of state guests to join them. Some of these clubs are composed largely of New York people.

A bill to provide for the unlooked for contingency seeks to amend the hunters' license law in the following language: "No license or fee shall be required of a non-resident who may on the written invitation of a member of a fox hunting club incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth attend the meet of such club for hunting foxes during a period not exceeding four days."

WANT GOVERNORS TO SETTLE STRIKE

HARTFORD, Conn.—A legislative committee consisting of State Senator Peck and Representatives Rogers and Tomlinson, all of Danbury, called on Governor Lilley today with a resolution passed by the Danbury Business Men's Association, asking the governor to call the governors of other states affected to settle the strike of hatters.

Governor Lilley took the resolution and said he would give it his immediate attention and also bring it to the attention of the executive of New York and New Jersey.

CHURCH FOR NORTH ROCHESTER. MILTON, N. H.—A move is on foot to construct a church at North Rochester for the Methodist Society. There is no available place for worship at present.

Smith College Notes

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—At the chapel exercises Thursday morning, which opened the schedule for the second semester, President Seyle contrasted the fuller opportunities of the present day college student with those of his own undergraduate days 50 years ago. While commending the good work that has been done by the students, he urged them most earnestly to profit by the rich opportunities offered them as college women at this time.

As one feature of the college holiday on Wednesday the gymnasium was given over to roller skating. The proceeds from admission fees are to be used for the benefit of the Boston normal school of gymnastics.

Wednesday evening a reception to the faculty and townspeople was given at the Clarke House. This house, adjoining the campus, has for several years been rented to outside parties. It is now a regular college dwelling house, called the Clarke after its original owner. The smaller house adjacent to it is used temporarily as the Clarke annex. It will probably be moved or torn down if it is decided to build the proposed assembly hall in that part of the campus on Elm street. Miss Cornelia Perry, who is in charge of the house, received with Miss Bigelow, Miss Benedict and Miss Wead of the faculty and Miss Margaret Headen, '09, the house president.

WALTHAM TEAM HAS BANQUET

WALTHAM—An elaborate banquet was given the Waltham high school football eleven Thursday evening, nearly 500 persons attending it.

Among the guests were E. H. Coy, the Yale captain, W. H. Lewis, a former Harvard center, and Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the Governor of New York. These men each addressed the assemblage.

Colin Makepeace, captain of the Hope street high school football team of Providence, R. I., the only team that beat Waltham last year, was also present. Captain Makepeace was given a cordial reception, and he made a decided hit when he announced that he hoped Waltham high would be included in the schedule of Hope street next season.

A feature of the occasion was the presentation of the "Ws" to the Waltham players.

The committee in charge of the affair was headed by George A. Clark as chairman, Chester A. Greene, treasurer, and Frank J. Handrahan, and to these belong the credit for the successful termination of the event.

REPORT IS MADE ON LABOR FIGHT

BROCKTON, Mass.—The sub-committee of five citizens appointed by the city council to investigate the local industrial situation especially the movement on the part of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company in seeking locations for a part of its business elsewhere, made its report at the meeting of the common council Thursday. The committee consists of Warren Goddard, the Rev. Alan Hudson, J. K. Vincent, Warren T. Copeland and Patrick McCarthy.

The committee reported that it had confined its investigations strictly to learning the facts bearing upon the exodus of the shoe business from Brockton. The report favored making uniform prices for at least three grades of shoes manufactured in Brockton and deplored the inability on the part of the committee to report a willingness on the part of labor unions to cooperate with the committee in fixing such standards of wages.

MAINE LOG CUT FAIR

BANGOR, Me.—About 75 or 80 per cent of the average log cut is expected on the Penobscot river this season, or approximately 200,000,000 feet.

RESUME ICE CUTTING.

LOWELL, Mass.—Ice cutting on the Concord river at North Billerica, which was stopped by the warm weather, is in full swing again, and a full crop of good quality will be harvested.

MAINE TOWN SEES HOPES OF BECOMING TERMINUS OF ROAD

Eastport Visitor Intimates That Canadian Pacific Line Is Considering Selecting a Site for Eastern End.

EASTPORT, Me.—A gentleman who visited Eastport recently stated, without equivocation or hesitation, that some day in the near future the Canadian Pacific railway would have a deep water terminus at Kendal's Head and that the city of Eastport would become one of the most important points on the Atlantic end of this great transcontinental road.

The gentleman, who has had a hand in building railroads all over the country, says that the Canadian Pacific railway will some day be running along the river, passing through Calais, Red Beach and Robbinston, the route most people believe should have been followed by the builders of the Washington County, thence through Perry and across to Eastport island. The line, it is presumed, will come from Mattawamkeag through the Wildcat region, where surveys have been made during the past year, and will be primarily a freight road.

He pointed out the advantages offered as a terminal at the cove guarded by Kendal's Head, and declared that with an all the year round harbor, where there was plenty of water and lots of room for vessels to maneuver, there is no reason why the city of Eastport should not become an important railway terminal before the passage of many years.

NEW WAKEFIELD FACTORY READY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Wakefield's newest industry, the Wakefield Paper Box Company, is about ready for business, and manufacturing will probably begin Feb. 1. The new concern has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws and will occupy the second floor of the Cutler block, which contains about 7000 square feet of floor space.

As a greater part of the work of making boxes is done by machinery, not more than 25 or 30 girls will be employed, but the company has been assured of orders to the amount of \$50,000 a year from several of the town's large manufacturing plants, and this may be trebled by out-of-town business.

MOVE TO MARK ALL FINANCIAL "ADS"

William Odlin of Andover, Representative White of Brookline and M. M. Johnson of Waltham addressed the legislative committee on judiciary Thursday afternoon to urge a bill to prohibit any person from publishing in a newspaper any paid matter calculated to aid, injure or promote the sale of any shares of stock, bonds or securities unless such matter is plainly made to appear as an advertisement with the word "advertisement" in a separate line in type not smaller than that of the body of the newspaper or other periodical. The penalty carried is a fine not exceeding \$10,000 for any violation or imprisonment.

NEW SUMMONS FOR VANDERBLIT

Harold Vanderbilt, who failed to appear in court on Thursday, will appear next week, for Patrolman Mahoney of the Hanover street police served him with a new summons.

Mr. Vanderbilt received the summons with a smile and said that he would be on hand, but told the officer that he was going to fight the case.

Mr. Vanderbilt is charged with reckless driving of his automobile near the North station.

RAILROAD BOARD REPORT REFERRED

In the Massachusetts Senate Thursday afternoon, on motion of Senator Abbott, the special report of the railroad commissioners as to the purchase of the franchise and property of the Bennington & North Adams Street Railway Company, by the Berkshire Street Railway Company and to the general subject of the relations between railroad corporations and street railway companies was taken from the table and referred to the committee on street railways.

United States Greets Republic of Cuba

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt sent the following message of congratulation to Sen. Jose Miguel Gomez, President of Cuba, upon his inauguration:

"Governor Magon will, by my direction, turn over to you on this day the control and government of the island of Cuba, and he will thereupon declare the provisional administration of the affairs of the island by the United States to be at an end."

"Upon the occasion of this final act I desire to reiterate to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your government."

"Our fondest hopes are that you may enjoy the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and orderly liberty, and that the friendship which has existed between the republic of the United States and the republic of Cuba may continue for all time to come."

HENRY F. MILLER

PIANOS

Established 1863

395 Boylston Street

Canadians Buy Mahogany Forest in Mexico

EL PASO, Tex.—C. H. Featherstone has departed for Toronto, Canada, to close up a deal for the sale of a large tract of mahogany timber in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. The negotiations are being carried on through the Hon. W. A. Charlton, ex-speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and one of the largest timber owners in the Dominion. In the tract for which the Canadians are negotiating there are 500,000,000 feet of mahogany and cedar lumber. The timber land is located on two rivers, the principal one being the Rio Grijalva, which flows into the Gulf of Campeche at the port of Frontera. The timber will be logged down the rivers and shipped direct to Liverpool and London.

AMERICAN MINT TO COIN REAL MONEY AT YUKON EXHIBITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The exhibit of the United States treasury department at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition will equal, if not surpass, in interest the exhibit we made at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904, said Walter W. Ludlow, chief clerk of the treasury department, who will have charge of the treasury exhibit at the Seattle exposition this year.

Chief Clerk Ludlow has had experience in the preparation of exhibits for expositions. He says that the government exhibits, in his opinion, constitute the most attractive feature at these expositions. This was particularly so at the Jamestown exposition.

"We will make a larger exhibit at Seattle than we did at Jamestown," said he, "occupying about 7000 feet of floor space in the southwest part of the government building. One feature of our exhibit that must prove of intense interest will be the section devoted to the work of the mint. In this section there will be a display of a complete line of machinery for the coining of money, including one of the latest improved coining in actual operation.

"All machinery used in coining money will be on exhibition and operated by experts. To emphasize the progress made we will have for inspection the first coining press used in this country. It will be in the mint section that the souvenir medal of the exposition will be struck off. The work will be done in the presence of visitors. Another feature of the mint exhibit will be a complete United States assay office with its various machines and appliances for assaying precious ores and minerals.

"There will be detailed from the bureau of engraving and printing skilled plate printers who will explain the processes employed in the manufacture of United States notes and securities. They will not print any currency, but instead handsome souvenir engravings specially designed in commemoration of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. There will also be exhibited large frames containing the most recent specimens of paper money and stamps, both of our government and its insular possessions.

BANANAS GROWN IN SIXTY KINDS

To most persons in the temperate zones a banana is a banana. But the truth is that there are over 60 known varieties of the fruit, with as great or greater variation in character as in the different kinds of apples.

Hawaii is said to have something over 40 distinct varieties of the fruit, most of which have been introduced by the whites, says the Los Angeles Times.

Some of these are of extremely delicate and delicious flavor, while other kinds are used, if at all, only when cooked in various ways.

There is scarcely a city house or lot or country "kuleana" or homestead which does not have a bunch or two of bananas, which grow with practically no care, new plants or suckers shooting up to replace the ones which have fruited and been removed.

NAME BOSTON MAN ROAD PRESIDENT

DES MOINES, Ia.—F. W. Estabrook of Boston was elected president of the St. Paul & Des Moines Railroad Company and chairman of the board of directors at the annual meeting of stockholders of the road. Other directors are George A. Fernald, Boston; W. A. Bradford, New York; Henry C. Starr, Chicago, and F. C. McMillan, Des Moines. F. C. McMillan was chosen vice-president and general manager of the property.

GERMAN DIAMONDS UNDER MONOPOLY

BERLIN—The Imperial Gazette publishes a rescript from Emperor William establishing a government monopoly of the trade in all diamonds found in German Southwest Africa. All stones must be turned over to the representative of the government, who will undertake their sale and turn over to the owner the proceeds after deducting the expenses incurred and a tax, which together will amount to about one third of the value.

TRUE MEMORIAL ANNIVERSARY.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Interesting exercises marked the New Durham quarterly meeting of Free Baptists Wednesday. In the evening occurred the 25th anniversary of the dedication of the True Memorial Church, and the Rev. E. P. Moulton, who was the pastor 25 years ago, was the speaker.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN RUSSIA.

BAKU, Russia.—One man was killed and eleven injured today in a bomb explosion that wrecked the shop of one of Baku's richest merchants, of whom a group of anarchists had demanded 10,000 rubles (about \$5000).

The Treasury Department Plans Big Seattle Exhibit

Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department Walter W. Ludlow, who has charge of the exhibit at Seattle exposition next summer, says it will surpass even that of the St. Louis World's Fair and Jamestown. It will occupy 7000 feet of floor space and will include working demonstrations of all branches of the service.

"The revenue cutter service section will contain a series of five models in plate-glass cases, showing the various types of vessels employed in this branch of government, from the early topsail schooner class to the modern steel propeller. A triple expansion marine engine, with shaft and propeller will be shown in operation. The various kinds of rapid fire guns used on shipboard will be on exhibition. A series of pastel pictures on easels will portray the various uniforms used in the service, while the wall space will contain oil paintings of some of its notable achievements.

"The life saving service will be housed in a separate building of its own on Lake Union, at the foot of Pay Street. The station will contain a complete equipment for the saving of life from the perils of the sea, including the 34-foot Beebe-McLennan self-bailing water-bail surfboat, the beach apparatus, Lyle gun for throwing by means of a projectile a line or hawser to vessels breaking up on the shoals, and the metal car and breeches buoy. The daily exhibitions of the life-savers in their upsetting and righting drill on Lake Union will prove one of the most attractive features of the treasury exhibit.

"In the biograph exhibit room, a room specially reserved in the government building for motion pictures, some of the most important work of the various bureaus of the treasury department will be shown in this manner."

READINGS FROM AN IBSEN PLAY

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth gave the fourth of her current series of readings of modern plays Thursday afternoon in Steinert Hall, when she presented Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Mrs. Wentworth evidently does not accept the usual interpretation of this tragedy, but regards the play rather as a representation of the effort of a woman to throw off the retarding effects of a combination which make her unhappy, and for which she is not responsible.

A good sized audience showed much pleasure in the sincere work of the reader, which showed long and conscientious study of the drama.

"Marta of the Lowlands," a drama from the Spanish of Guimerà, will be presented by Mrs. Wentworth next Thursday afternoon at Steinert Hall at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK TO HAVE NEW SKYSCRAPER

NEW YORK—The seven story Bryant building at the northwest corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, whose plot has a frontage of 82 feet on Nassau and 57 feet on Liberty street, is to give place to a new 31-story skyscraper.

The property has been held at \$1,250,000 and the sale disposes of one of the few remaining plots in the financial district that are not improved with modern structures.

NATURE BEATS MAN'S EFFORTS

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—While Luther Burbank of California is producing natural wonders in California, nature has anticipated him in Mexico. She has contrived, for centuries, to raise a spineless cactus, in the tropical sections south of the City of Mexico. Some time since a Los Angeles man took a specimen of the Mexican plant to exhibit it to Mr. Burbank.

RUSSIA DIVIDES POLAND AGAIN

ST. PETERSBURG—Characterized as "the fourth partition of Poland," a bill has been approved by the cabinet which separates from the former kingdom about one third of the provinces of Lublin and Siedlce to form a new province of Chelm, uniting it with Russia.

The new province will have a population of 725,000 and contains many orthodox Russians who have chafed under Polish domination.

HISTORIAN, FERRERO SAILS.

NEW YORK—Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, and his wife were passengers on the French line steamer La Lorraine, which sailed Thursday for Havre.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

TALK WITH SHIPS THREE THOUSAND MILES FROM U. S.

Washington Station for Which Bids Are Opened, Must Be Subject to No Interruption in Conversation.

TO USE BIG TOWER

WASHINGTON—The achievements of wireless telegraphy in the recent collision between the steamers Republic and Florida have encouraged the navy department to open bids for locating a wireless tower in Washington for communicating with ships at sea, to the distance of 3000 miles.

For a long time the department has felt the desirability of the development of wireless telegraphy as a means of communicating for long distances between central stations at various points in the United States with the commands at sea. An effort was made to secure the Washington monument because of its great height for this purpose, but this met with disapproval by the President, and bids for constructing a tower were invited several months ago.

The specifications require that the tower or station shall be capable of transmitting messages at all times and at all seasons in a radius of 3000 miles in any navigable direction from Washington. The messages are not to be interrupted by atmospheric disturbances or interference by neighboring stations.

The department has also asked for bids for two sets of apparatus to be installed on naval vessels, to be capable of transmitting and receiving messages at all times, seasons and latitudes, and to receive messages from the Washington station at a distance of 3000 miles at all times.

The bids submitted Thursday indicate a lively competition, no less than seven firms submitting proposals. The most satisfactory of these, according to the officials, was that of the National Electric Signaling Company of Pittsburgh, which offered to furnish the apparatus and tower for \$182,600.

Features of some of the other bids, which included ideas not called for in the specifications, favored by impressed the officials, and they may receive consideration before the award is made.

Another manifestation of the interest of Congress in the proposed compulsory equipment of ocean-going steamers with wireless telegraph apparatus was evidenced, when Representative Peters of Massachusetts introduced a bill more general in its application than the first bill on the subject, introduced by Representative Burke of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Peters proposes to require wireless telegraph equipment on all ocean-going vessels, in both the foreign and domestic service, plying between ports more than 100 miles distant. The foreign bill applies only to vessels in the foreign service. A maximum penalty of \$1000 is provided in the Peters bill.

MEYER YIELDING FOR POSTAL BANK

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Meyer, appearing before the House committee on post-offices and post-roads in regard to the amendment to the postal savings bank scheme of which he is the author, said he would have no objection to an amendment authorizing the deposit of funds of postal funds in state banks, provided such banks were conducted under a double liability guarantee provision in the event of failure, as in the case of national banks. "Postal savings banks," he said, "could not interfere with other institutions."

PHOTOGRAPH MEN SPEAK AT DINNER

Members of the New England Association of Photographers met for their mid-winter session and banquet Thursday evening at Cafe Louis. There were about 100 present.

Representative S. M. Holden of Attleboro, treasurer of the association, acted as toastmaster, and the speakers included J. H. Evanoff of Salem, first vice-president of the National Photographers' Association; W. A. Webster of Waltham, president of the New England association; W. A. Fitch of Boston, editor of the Photo-Era; George H. Hastings of Haverhill, secretary of the New England association; W. H. Partridge of Boston, ex-president of the New England association; Merton Ward of New York, author of "The One Man Method in Photography"; R. C. Champlin of Boston; Herman Arnold, late of England; Arthur Paul, Harry Haight of Boston, Percy Edgar and W. H. Monahan, ex-president of the New Hampshire state association.

ATLANTIC COAST MERGER RUMORED

RICHMOND, Va.—The fact that Messrs. Hawley and Scott headed the syndicate which obtained control of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, through the purchase of 240,000 shares from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., leads to the belief here among those interested in railway transactions that the Chesapeake & Ohio has passed into the Atlantic Coast line system.

This opinion is entertained because of the fact that both Hawley and Scott are directors of the Atlantic Coast line.

Washington Briefs

WASHINGTON—J. Callan O'Loughlin has taken the oath of office as assistant secretary of state.

WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General George von L. Meyer urges the passage of the postal savings bank bill.

WASHINGTON—Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana has introduced a bill to amend the employers' liability act.

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has ordered a reparation of \$165,000 in satisfaction of lumber rate claims.

WASHINGTON—The addition of 330,000 acres to the Cleveland national forest in California makes the total now 1,573,000 acres.

WASHINGTON—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave their annual dinner for the justices of the supreme court and their wives Thursday evening.

WASHINGTON—The President has nominated Alford W. Cooley of New York to be assistant attorney-general. Mr. Cooley was formerly civil service commissioner.

WASHINGTON—Information has reached the White House today from an excellent source that James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture, has been confidentially tendered and has accepted the same post in the Taft cabinet.

WASHINGTON—Governor Hughes dined with President Roosevelt Thursday night. The Governor and Mrs. Hughes responded to the President's invitation to attend the White House dinner in honor of the supreme court of the United States.

WASHINGTON—The President Thursday signed a proclamation adding more than 330,000 acres to the Cleveland National forest in Southern California, and eliminating some land not considered suitable for national forest purposes. After these changes the forest has a present area of more than 1,573,000 acres.

OPPOSE AMENDING ANTI-TRUST LAW

Senate Committee Says the Proposed Change Would Render the Act Nugatory as a Remedial Statute.

WASHINGTON—The report of the Senate judiciary committee, submitted Thursday afternoon by Senator Nelson, recommends the indefinite postponement of the bill amending the Sherman anti-trust law.

"To amend the act," says the report, "would for all practical purposes render it nugatory as a remedial statute. Criminal prosecutions would not lie and civil remedies would labor under the greatest doubt and uncertainty. The act as it exists is clear, comprehensive, certain and highly remedial. It practically covers the field of federal jurisdiction and is in every respect a model law.

"To destroy or undermine it at the present juncture, when combinations are on the increase and appear to be as obvious as ever of the rights of the public, would be a calamity.

"Shall we confer a power upon the mere head of a bureau that the parliament of England was unwilling to accord the king, and which was regarded as a menace to their liberty? To do so would be a most serious departure from the fundamental principles of our government."

One of the features of the bill was intended to inject into the anti-trust law a provision authorizing certain "reasonable restraints of trade." "This," the report says, "would render the act as a criminal or penal statute indefinite and uncertain and to that extent utterly nugatory and void."

BIG BRIDGE FIRM IN WEST ASSIGNS

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Marsh Bridge Company, one of the largest contracting firms for iron and reinforced concrete bridges in the Middle West, was forced into bankruptcy a few hours after the company had voluntarily declared itself insolvent by assigning all its property to its creditors in the district court. Liabilities are listed at \$800,000.24 and assets at \$72,138.68. Unlocked for losses in the construction of bridges at Peoria, Ill., and a dam at Cainsville, Mo., are said to be causes of the failure.

COTTON STANDARD BOARD IS NAMED

WASHINGTON—The personnel of the committee of expert cotton classifiers which will meet here on Feb. 1, to establish an official standard for the various grades of cotton in conformity with an act of Congress, is announced by Secretary Wilson. The committee so far as chosen is:

James A. Airey of John M. Parker & Co., New Orleans; J. S. Ackers of Inman, Ackers & Inman, Atlanta, Ga.; Clinton B. Baker of Lawrence Mfg. Company, Lowell, Mass.; F. M. Crump of F. M. Crump & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; John Martin of Paris, Tex.; George W. Seville of Weld & Neville, New York; Lewis W. Parker, treasurer Olympia Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Nathaniel N. Thayer of Barry, Thayer & Co., Boston, and Charles A. Vedder of John D. Rogers & Co., Galveston, Tex.

MORE JAPANESE GO HOME THAN ENTER U. S. SAYS STRAUS

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Denies Smuggling in Letter to Senator Flint of California.

PACT WORKS WELL

WASHINGTON—Secretary Straus has written and forwarded to United States Senator Flint of California a letter reviewing the statistics of the department of commerce and labor covering the immigration of Japanese to the United States and the emigration of Japanese from the United States. Secretary Straus says:

"You will observe that the entire number (Japanese) admitted was 12,413 for the calendar year 1907, while the entire number admitted was but 4477 for the calendar year 1908. It is further to be observed that, beginning with the month of June, 1908, to October, 1908, the emigration of Japanese from the United States exceeded the immigration to the United States by 1542, showing distinctly that the trend of the migration of Japanese is from the United States, which is further shown by the marked decrease of immigration during the months referred to of 1908 as compared with the same months of 1907.

"I desire emphatically to state that these figures are absolutely correct.

"It has been further intimated, as I see from reports, that there is a large surreptitious influx of Japanese over the Mexican and Canadian borders. I am justified in saying that this is not true. Finally, I wish to call your attention to the fact, which the statements above referred to indicate, that the arrangement, which has been called the 'gentleman's agreement,' we have with Japan, in my judgment, is working more effectively than would result from any restriction laws, because of the effective embargo Japan has placed upon the departure of her subjects from Japan."

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Assemblyman A. M. Drew of Fresno, author of the bill prohibiting aliens from owning land in the state, has received the following telegram from President Roosevelt: "My letter to Governor about proposed legislation is on way. Have sent you copy. Earnestly hope you will wait until it comes. I think you will agree entirely with what the letter contains."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

In accordance with the proposal of President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett, Speaker Stanton introduced a bill in the Assembly Thursday appropriating \$10,000 to gather data regarding the number and occupation of Japanese in California. A similar measure will be presented in the Senate.

LUMBER REBATE CLAIMS ALLOWED

WASHINGTON—A settlement agreement involving the payment of \$165,000 was announced Thursday in the Yellow Pine Association and Tift cases. This is the largest specific allowance of reparation ever ordered by the interstate commerce commission.

It satisfies claims on account of alleged unreasonable rates on lumber shipped from southern mills, involving about 125 cases and 11 defendant railroads of the South.

Laborer Takes Seat in French Senate

LONDON—The first workman in France to be elected to the Senate has taken his seat. His name is Victor Reymoney, and he is employed in the arsenal at Toulon. There are a number of workmen in the Chamber of Deputies, including two miners, an innkeeper, two batters, an engine driver, a shoemaker, a lacemaker, a locksmith and a bus conductor.

PUBLIC WORKS SCHOOL PLAN TO BE TRIED IN PASADENA, CAL.

How Public Works School Can Benefit a Community

WILLIAM THUM, originator of the public works school, sums up its advantages as follows: The establishment of special secondary and higher schools. The selection of students as employees in public works.

The arrangement of duties in this employment so as to advance the student along his chosen line.

The introduction into the school curricula of courses dealing with public works.

The detailed study of the current business of municipal departments by the schools.

The payment of the operating expenses of the school by the students.

The payment to the students of wages for their labor in public works, if they earn them.

PASADENA, Cal.—Pasadena has adopted tentatively the "public works school plan," of which William Thum is the originator and which was advocated by President James A. B. Scherer of Throop Polytechnic Institute at his recent inauguration. The realization, in part, of this scheme to link the school and city together, is accomplished in an arrangement between Mayor Thomas Earley and President Scherer, whereby two students have entered the city service as apprentice employees in the office of inspector of buildings and plumbing and in the electric light department.

Other appointments are to be made, the students learning the duties of clerks in city offices, while others will do practical work at the electric light plant, supplementary to their studies at the institute. The students picked for this work will be selected for their standing, will work such hours as they are at

liberty from recitations, and their service will be credited to them at the institute.

Their work will cost the city nothing, as a friend of the school has established a scholarship fund of \$10,000, the interest on which is sufficient to pay the tuition of eight students the balance of the year, and from which the expenses of this department work will be met.

Mr. Thum, who has worked hard to bring this system into practical operation, is the exponent of a theory that "in order that our youth may obtain the full benefit of high school training, it is necessary that every boy should earn and pay his own expenses after arriving at the age of 16. He should earn not only his personal expenses but also his share of the running expenses of the school." He argues that the boy will derive more benefit from his school course for taking it under these conditions.

Public works schools, which Mr. Thum hopes to see established, are intended primarily for self-supporting young people. "In brief," he says, "the main features of the plan proposed are as follows:

"The establishment of special secondary and higher schools; the selection of the students as employees in public works; the arrangement of the duties in these works so as to advance the student in his occupation by progressive steps in order to give him experience in as many branches of the business as practicable; the introduction into the curriculum of each of these schools of a course that teaches the operation of the particular works employing the student workers; as far as feasible, the detailed study of the current business of the works by the bookkeeping department of the school; the requiring from the students five hours daily of efficient labor and three hours of satisfactory school attendance, or such other division of time as might be more satisfactory; the payment of the operating expenses of the school by the students; and the payment to the students of such wages as will a little more than cover a fixed rate of living and school expenses, provided the students will fully earn such wages."

LIBERTY IS ONLY CHIMERA—CASTRO

BERLIN—Cipriano Castro, the former President of Venezuela, has been asked regarding certain reports recently made public to the effect that he was planning a counter revolution in Venezuela, and that it was his ambition to become the "New Liberator" of the people of Venezuela. He said:

"I cannot accept the role of liberator of the Venezuelan people, because my experience of nine years as President has taught me that true freedom is a chimera and when we believe we are about to attain it the people's ideas of liberty degenerate into license. What I desire most is peace and retirement."

AFTER OLD MILL PRIVILEGE.

MONTVILLE, Conn.—Charles White, owner of the Uncasville Manufacturing Company and the Pequot mills, has made arrangements for the purchase of the lower mill privilege at the woolen mill in Palmertown, in years past used by R. G. Hooper.

SHAH OF PERSIA REJECTS DEMAND

ST. PETERSBURG—Royalist successes in minor engagements in Azerbaijan province have encouraged the Shah, according to today's messages from Tehran, to reject the demand of Satar Khan, revolutionary leader, that he permit the powers to guarantee a constitution for Persia.

Satar Khan told the Shah that the revolutionists would not interfere with his continued rule under such circumstances, provided he pledged himself to abdicate in favor of an elected successor, should he repudiate the constitution.

The Shah's attitude is believed to indicate that the Royalists are in a stronger position than recent despatches have indicated.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Telegrams to the interior department today from Adrianople say that Bulgaria has already begun to disband her reservists, under pressure from the other powers.

New Goods for Spring

Housekeeping and Flannel Depts.

New and Special Designs in Table Cloths and Napkins, or Damasks by the yard, with Napkins to match.

New Patterns in Round, Scalloped and Square, Hem-stitched Luncheon Sets, in both Satin Damasks and Art Linens. Cloths and Doylies to match.

A large variety of Towels and Towellings of the best known Scotch and Irish manufacturers, in new and staple designs.

Colored and White Dress Linens of Irish and French manufacture.

"VIVELLA" FLANNELS. We shall show a complete line of new colorings and designs in this most attractive fabric for house and street wear.

SCOTCH FLANNELS. A new showing of both Staple and Fancy Patterns.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

We would call the attention of our patrons to Our Own Make Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

These goods are made in all widths and in our own workroom. The sheets are full three yards long, finished, and bear the Consumers' League ticket.

We have just opened a full line of ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases. All the well-known makes. Also Cotton and Wool Comforters in new designs and colorings.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

ARMY'S ONLY CIVIL WAR SOLDIER IS IN FORT BANKS BAND

Sergeant Foote Who Served in the Rebellion Now Plays a Trombone and Feeds the Musicians.

PROUD OF SERVICE

Only one man is serving in the enlisted ranks of the United States Army who has also served in the civil war. He is Sergeant Isaac O. Foote, Tenth Coast Artillery band, of Fort Banks, Boston harbor.

Sergeant Foote is mess sergeant for the band. He also plays the trombone. He is at present receiving \$46 a month pay from the government and \$6 additional for being mess sergeant. He enlisted in August, 1864, in company K, 15th regiment, Connecticut volunteer infantry, being then 17 years old. Most of his service was in the swamps of North Carolina, Newbern, Kingston, Goldsboro, Plymouth, Little Washington and the Chowan river raid. He participated in three raids on Kingston, being under heavy fire each time. He was one of the detachment to take General Hoke a prisoner in December, 1864. General Hoke was in command of the Confederate troops in North Carolina. For this he was detailed as one of the guards to take General Hoke to prison at Fort Monroe, Va. His service in the volunteer army expired at the end of the war.

Sergeant Foote then served five years in the fifth artillery at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. He was a private in battery G, and later a non-commissioned officer in the band.

On expiration of his service he entered civil life. He was in business in Newport, R. I., and then went to Friend, Neb., where he owned a farm and speculated in livestock. Later he was city marshal at Crete, Neb. From Crete he went to western Kansas, where he speculated in grain and livestock. Drifting to Sidney, Ia., he became a shipper and speculator in livestock. His wife died in 1893 and he joined the National Military Band at Fort Leavenworth.

Word reached him in 1901 that the Tenth Artillery band was about to be formed at Fort Warren, Mass. He was offered the position of one of its organizers. He came East and has been stationed in Boston harbor ever since. He is now nearing the end of his fifteenth year in the regular service.

Sergeant Foote has two children, Mrs. Nettie V. Castle of Shenando, Iowa, and a son who is in the West. The sergeant at the last session of Congress was awarded a civil war veteran's medal.

In view of the fact that special legislation protects commissioned officers who have civil war service, one of the officers at Fort Banks vouched the opinion that something would be done this year to take care of Sergeant Foote.

"We would not like to lose him," said this officer, "he is very valuable to the service, especially when recruits come in."

RECORD DISTANCE FOR TELEPHONING

Genoa, Italy, has succeeded in speaking by telephone with Buenos Ayres, South America, by means of the Anzeal telephone system, a distance of nearly 5000 miles. This is understood to be the greatest feat in long-distance telephoning the world has yet witnessed and will open a new field of endeavor and inquiry to inventors.

The communication was held, states the despatch, over submarine cables and is the first to have been successful since the experiment in under-water telephone service became possible.

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE, "The Circus Girl."

COLONIAL, "Little Nemo."

GLOBE, "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."

HOLLIS STREET, "The Devil."

MAJESTIC, "Marcelle."

PARK, "The Sicilian Players."

TREMONT, "The New Lady Bantock."

BOSTON, "Follies of 1908."

KEITH'S, Variety.

ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.

THIS WEEK'S CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.

Sicinet Hall, 8:15 p. m.—Sonata recital for violin and piano, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Emilio de Gogorza.

SATURDAY.

Jordan Hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital, Dr. Ludwig Wullner.

SUNDAY.

Chickering Hall, 3:30 p. m.—Fourth Sunday Chamber concert, The Czerwonky String Quartet and Cecil Fanning, baritone.

ARTIST SCORED PRINT SELLER

Dealer Who Much Desired to See the Great Turner Was Disappointed in His Demeanor.

Turner, the painter, happening one day to pass a printshop, noticed in the window a copy of one of the engravings from his famous "Liber Studiorum." The print was in a very ragged state. Entering the shop, Turner asked to see the master and when the man came forward proceeded to score him for having neglected so valuable a print and for having allowed it to become so disfigured. The man protested that it was no fault of his, as he did not offer the engraving for sale in the same state in which he had bought it from some other dealer.

This did not satisfy Turner, however, and he and the man continued arguing for some time.

At last the print seller lost all patience, says the San Francisco Call.

"Perhaps, sir," he said, "when you have quite finished what you have to say you will kindly tell me what you have to do with this engraving and what business is it of yours whether the print is clean."

"This is what I have to do with it," answered the artist, "it was I who drew the original of that print. My name is Turner, and I did every line of that engraving with my own hand. Now do you wonder that I am angry at seeing my work in so disgraceful a state?"

"Indeed, sir!" replied the print seller. "So you are the great artist himself! All my life long it has been my wish that I might some day have the good fortune to see Mr. Turner. Now that I have seen him I sincerely hope that I may never see him again."

PAYING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

No good reason exists why members of Parliament should not be paid a reasonable compensation. The House of Commons can never become a thoroughly democratic body until regular salaries are paid members. The absence of these salaries undoubtedly bars many men of talent and capabilities and admits mediocrities that would not otherwise secure a seat in Parliament.

The British Parliament is probably the only legislative body in the world where the members of the representative branch of the legislature receive no pay. The payment of salaries by other parliaments, while it may permit of a somewhat larger leaven of socialism and radicalism, does not make such bodies any the less representative, but on the contrary, in all likelihood renders such bodies more nearly representative of the masses of the people than even the British Parliament, says the New Orleans Picayune.

It is, of course, not to be expected that the British Parliament would under any circumstances pay any such large salaries as our national legislators receive, nor would such salaries be necessary, as the scale of living is nowhere as high as in this country, but the demand that some form of salary be paid is certain to constantly increase until the reform is brought about, although Great Britain is too conservative a country to permit any one to expect that the change will be effected speedily.

NEW ICE SPORT FOR DANISH BOYS

In Denmark one of the favorite forms of exercise on the ice is a game wherein the skaters can have their fun and also the boys who prefer to ride upon sleds.

A large pole is fixed upright in the middle of the frozen pond and a cross beam is attached, the whole affair being kept from toppling over by means of a large wagon wheel, through whose hub the upright pole is thrust and which lies flat upon the ice, says the Pathfinder. To the end of the longer section of the transverse beam a string of sleds is attached, and then eight or 10 of the large lads and lasses begin to skate in a circle, pushing the beam around with them, while the little fellows climb on the sleds.

Around and around they go, faster and faster, amid shouts of delight, until the string of sleds is flung out across the ice like the lash of a long whip. It often becomes necessary for those who are furnishing the motive power to slacken speed in order to let the coasters get back into a better position, centrifugal force having stretched them out sometimes almost to the banks of the lake.

PANAMA CANAL CUTS DISTANCES

If the present rate of progress be maintained, Dr. Vaughan Cornish told the Geographical Society recently, the Panama canal will be opened in 1915, says the London Daily Mail.

The chief reductions in the steaming distances of ships as the outcome of the canal will be: San Francisco to New York, 8400 miles; San Francisco to Liverpool, 6400 miles, and for west coast South American ports, an average reduction of 5000 miles to New York and 2500 miles to Liverpool, Japan, northern China, eastern Australia and New Zealand will also be shorter closer to New York and to the ports on the Mexican gulf.

RAINS AID CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—W. G. Barnwell, general freight agent of the Santa Fe, says that the recent rains have had a cheering effect on the people of southern California. Oranges are moving east in about the same volume as last year.

Mountain Cascades to Provide Power for Railroad

Water Falls of the Rockies and the Coast Range Will Be Used by Canadian Pacific to Make Electricity.

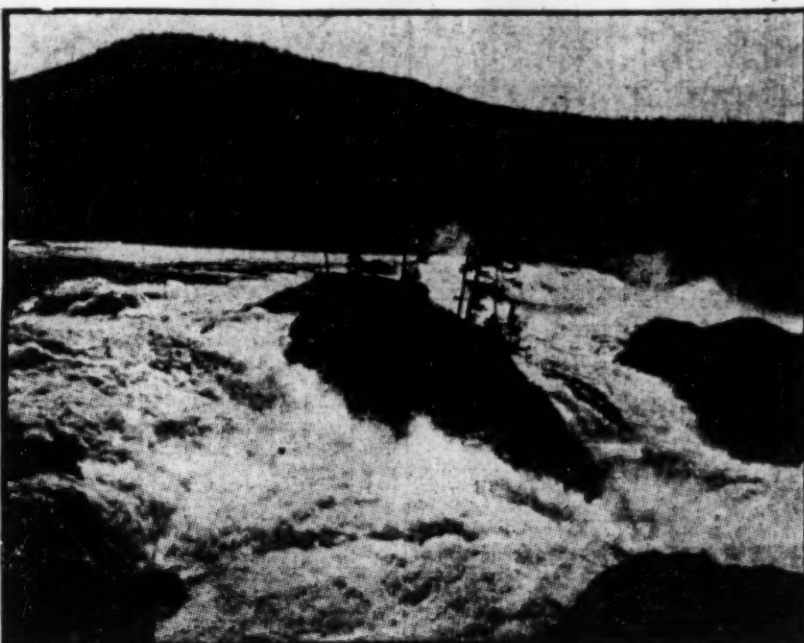
SAVES FUEL COSTS

Plan Would Do Away With Hauling Coal to Hill Stations, Avoid Fires in Snowsheds and Tunnel Soot.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Electricity, generated by the mountain cascades adjacent to the Canadian Pacific railroad's property, will be used to drive the trains of that line through the Canadian Rockies and the Coast Range, replacing the steam engine and doing away with a number of drawbacks to the old system, including huge bills for fuel.

This policy has been contemplated by the management of the road for some time, but no announcement of intent to electrify has been made until now. Plans were begun in secret a year ago and experts were sent to investigate the availability of water-power. Their report is more than optimistic. They declare that there are enough waterfalls between the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast range, and adjacent to the company's line, to "develop energy sufficient to run all the railways in the world." Many of these water privileges were acquired by the railroad company either by purchase or lease, before any intention of electrification was made public. Among the sources of power that will be utilized will be the headwaters of the Kootenay river.

The purpose of this railroad viewed in one aspect, is merely a step in the world process of transition from steam to electricity as the dominant force in railroading. The successful installation by the Southern Pacific of electric traction over a portion of its system, and the results of its experiments in this line on its mountainous Sierra Nevada division has materially strengthened the position of ad-



HEAD OF THE FALLS OF THE KOOTENAY RIVER.

These rapids, similar to many along the Canadian Pacific lines, will be utilized by that railroad as a source of power in the process of electrifying the mountain division.

vocates of electrification in the West. Meanwhile, the advances made by the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk lines in the West are said to have moved the Canadian Pacific to take action to meet competition under modern conditions.

The plan, so far as is known, includes the use of electric locomotors with the usual car equipment. However, if the needs of the service warrant it the cars can be arranged so that the electric power can be applied the entire length of the trains. The advantages to be derived from the use of electricity are said by experts to be the doing away with frequent stops for fuel on the mountain slopes, together with the expense of hauling fuel up to these supply stations; to avoid the objections arising from sparks in tunnels and snowsheds; to increase the speed and efficiency of the train service, and to make the trains develop power on the descending grades to replenish that which they have utilized on the up-grades.

This latter has been proved an eco-

nomic possibility in the electrification of the Cascade tunnel section of the Great Northern railroad. Snowsheds are a feature of Canadian Pacific traffic, and the minimizing of fire danger in these structures will save large sums of money, besides avoiding delays in operating. The accumulation of soot in tunnels and snowsheds is also one of the objectionable incidents of steam railroading in the mountains which electrification will render obsolete. Power can be transmitted by wire from generating stations many miles distant, and there will be no waste due to the necessity of maintaining fires during stops and on down-grades.

As in the case of other roads that have electrified their mountain divisions, the Canadian Pacific will probably extend its electrification to its level lines as the success of the innovation and the exigencies of operation justify. The application of electric traction methods to mountain railroads is one of the recognized methods of preventing such roads serving as throbbles to a whole system.

Musical Events in Boston

DR. WULLNER'S RECITAL.

THOUGH the declamatory style of singing is steadily coming into vogue, it holds sway for the present only over people of the more intellectual sort; it does not, like the old-fashioned singing of the beautiful voice, call out a great crowd. At Dr. Wullner's third song recital in Jordan Hall Thursday afternoon the attitude of mind of the audience was entirely different from that of the audience at the Farrar concert in Symphony Hall last Saturday, and there was an altogether different emotional atmosphere in the two places. Miss Farrar's audience was out to hear sweet vocal tones; Dr. Wullner's audience was out to get an intellectual stirring up, to be made melancholy by Heine's poetry and to be made joyous by the poetry of Moerike. In the one case there was satisfaction in beauty of voice for its own sake, in the other there was satisfaction in thought clearly grasped.

The new idea that Dr. Wullner has introduced into the singing art is that a person without a beautiful voice can give an acceptable interpretation of songs through sheer intellectual enthusiasm. Of Dr. Wullner's voice as a musical instrument it is enough to say that it is baritone, that it has a nasal twang which at first is not agreeable, but is soon disregarded; that it is well controlled as to soft and loud effects, that it has a natural melodiousness of which the singer scorns to avail himself. His singing combines the two arts of song and speech and gets important help from the subsidiary art of facial expression. Gesture, too, is used within narrow limits. It would be unjust to say that either of the adjuncts of facial expression and gesture is used to cover poor tones; it would be unjust to say that Dr. Wullner resorts to declamation because he has no voice, for art concealing art in such ways would deceive nobody.

Dr. Wullner is making it necessary for the dictionary makers to remodel their definition of the word "singer." In the final song of the program of Thursday they will find their clue. There the composer, Hugo Wolf, whose music best suits Dr. Wullner's method of interpretation, contrasts his own style of composition and that of the old school of pretty melodies in much the same witty manner as Wagner in the "Mastersingers" contrasts the old and the new. In Wolf's song, a critic who mistakes the poet's shadow on the wall for the poet himself, is allowed to talk as long as he likes but is at last sent unceremoniously home; and as he goes, a merry tune written in the olden manner strikes up. This tune Dr. Wullner sang with an exquisite sarcasm, that listening critics could not fail to appreciate.

YOUNG TURK RULE IS IN NAME ONLY

A personal letter from Harpoet to Bagdasar K. Baghdigian, a resident of Boston, says that the constitution of Turkey so far exists only in name.

"An improvement is inevitable," says the writer, "and the Turks are preparing an appeal to send to Constantinople which is to express their dissatisfaction with the new form of government."

Mr. Baghdigian says: "The Turks in America have taken similar action, and the reply came to the effect that if they did not want the constitution they could stay here."

"Everything in Harpoet is high in price. The Armenians are showing great eagerness for education and progress, establishing auditoriums, theaters, etc."

WOOLEN CONCERN FORMED.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The Westmoreland Manufacturing Company of this city has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to manufacture woollen, worsted and cotton goods.

WANTS DRINKER TO HAVE LICENSE

Washington Legislator Proposes Dealers' Permit Be Abolished and That Buyer Pay Fee for Imbibing.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Liquor drinkers in Washington will be forced to carry licenses, embellished with their photographs and other data of identification, and any one will be permitted to engage in the traffic without the payment of fees, if the measure framed by Elmer E. Hall of Spokane and fathered by state Senator Whitney of Spokane county is adopted by the Legislature, now in session at Olympia. The purpose is to revolutionize the existing saloon system and settle the liquor question. Licenses will cost \$5 a year and will be non-transferable in the county where the permit is issued.

OFFER CANADIAN RAILROAD LEASE

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. George P. Graham, replying to a question in the House, admitted that he had received a proposition respecting the purchase lease of the Intercolonial railway. He added that the offer was in writing and was marked private. It had not been considered by the government.

Later on Mr. Graham admitted that there had been a net loss of more than a half million dollars in the operation of the road for the last nine months of 1908, as contrasted with the same months of the preceding year. The figures are as follows:

For 1907—Earnings, \$6,439,174; expenses, \$6,061,007; surplus, \$378,167.

For 1908—Earnings, \$5,976,433; expenses, \$6,313,732; deficit, \$337,299.

TIMBER COMPANY FORMS.

BANGOR, Me.—The Bangor Timberlands Company has been organized here with a capital of \$270,000.

PLEA FOR BIBLICAL LORE AND SPELLING BY TOLEDO TEACHER

Mrs. William Smith Gives Examples of Lack in These Essentials of a Well-Rounded Education.

MEMORY TRAINING

TOLEDO, O.—Teachers are occasionally besought to give their opinions as to the essential lacks of present systems of education. The complaint is heard that "few great scholars are turned out by the modern schools." A plea for the Bible in public school education and for systematic instruction in spelling, as in former generations, is embodied in a statement made by Mrs. William Smith of this city, author of "The Griswolds of Windsor" and "On the Mutilation of Hymns," to The Christian Science Monitor.

"Several years ago," says Mrs. Smith, "during general exercises at a city high school, when the pupils were gathered together, the question was asked, 'Who was Japheth?' Two hands only were raised. One boy, seeing this, concluded that he had misunderstood, for he thought that, of course, anybody would know who Japheth was, so he lowered his hand.

"The teacher asked him to tell what he thought, and he answered, apologetically, 'I was thinking of Japheth, third son of Noah, in the Bible story.' This boy was amazed to find that the teacher and two pupils were all, out of a large hall of students, who knew who Japheth was.

"That is one fault of our school system. I heard a college professor say recently, in a lecture to teachers, that to eliminate the Bible, even as literature, from our schools is a terrible wrong to our children. The book of greatest literary value is denied them, and as an example of grand and forcible English, what our language means, nothing else can take its place.

"Another fault whose consequences we see constantly is that memory is not cultivated. What child ever learns anything 'by rote'? Occasionally, in private schools, a penance is given of committing to memory certain lines of Milton or Goldsmith, a peculiar method to inculcate a love of classic poetry, but it is very seldom that we hear of a child learning by rote portions of the Bible. Consequently it is not matter of shame for a student half through college to say that he could not now pass his entrance examination on any subject. He has no memory for 'long distance,' only for present cramming, and is not expected to have.

"As a Sunday school scholar I learned to recite chapters of Bible story and sermon, and by such quickened memory acquired many hymns and poems without effort, which are now the greatest pleasure to me. 'My mind to me a kingdom is,' enriched with the best language affords. As a Sunday teacher I carried out this plan, and my pupils loved their memory work. Even the tiny ones loved to recite the angel story, Luke ii, verse 8, and on. There is nothing they love like Bible stories, and once learned verbatim they seldom forget.

"I taught my own children at home also. Our Sunday evenings were our happiest times. When all together we read Bible stories. They remember them, too, both the lore and the happy circle. No fairy tales approach them in fascination.

"Another defect, I find, is the worst spelling of the English language since the time of Queen Bess. A few years ago it seemed to be decided that there was a royal road to the writing of good English without the spelling book. The looks of a word could be always reproduced. But memory, not much cultivated in other lines, often failed, and results do not justify the contention.

"College professors testify that spelling is incredibly bad in the papers handed in, even late in the course; that spelling has never been so false since the American college was established.

"Two reasons for this are, the lack of systematic spelling exercises in the earlier schools and the 'phonetic' shortening up of words, until the value of derivations is lost and young people get the idea that any variation is permissible. Thus correct spelling, once a matter of pride, has become a matter of indifference.

"As spelling changes slowly, geography in some cases changes rapidly, yet even that is no excuse for not teaching it more carefully in the schools. Dense ignorance on this subject is far more common among young people supposedly educated than among their elders.

"These are the most glaring failures in the present systems of early teaching with their results, which are patent to most laymen."

GERMAN MUSIC IN PHILADELPHIA

It was announced at the semi-monthly rehearsal of the United Singers in Harmonie Hall that the national sangerfest a musical event of wide importance to the Germans of the country, will be held in Philadelphia in 1912. The last time it was here was in 1897, says the Philadelphia North American.

No fewer than 6000 singers will participate in the great songfest, and one of the largest halls in the city will be procured to seat the audience. Prominent German singers and directors from many countries attend the festival, which generally lasts five or six days.



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CONCERTS.

JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 3, AT 3

Gabrilowitsch

SECOND PIANO RECITAL. Tickets \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c, at Symphony Hall. Mason & Hamlin piano.

Where First "Pretzel" Was Baked in America

ACCORDING to information furnished by a historian, the Rauch family of Lancaster county, Pa., is given the credit of having baked the first pretzels in this country, in the year 1810. It is said that the first pretzel bakery established on the banks of the Schuylkill (in Reading) was owned by Liechtenheuer, who was born in Lititz, March 17, 1817.

It is said that one John William Rauch, by trade a weaver and a maker of chip hats and brooms, was asked by the Moravian congregation to take up baking, as the town of Lititz was in need of such help. He consented to do so in connection with his trade. One day an old German happened to call upon John Rauch and in return for material assistance offered to teach him the secret of making what he called "bretzels." They baked in a small way at first for local trade, says the Bakers' Weekly.

Ambrose Rauch, the son of John, was peddling brooms through the country at the time, and prevailed upon his father to allow him to offer pretzels to the trade. They took immediately, and the fame of this particular make soon spread throughout Lancaster county, where today it is the custom to serve the salty titbit with ice cream, with little Dutch lunches, with a tasty cold snack in connection with cheese, frequently with a cup of hot chocolate, often with soup or bouillon, and in that section it may take the place of nuts in chocolate fudge.

NEW PARK ASKED
BESIDE HUDSON

Fifteen Miles Long Reserve Projected in New York State to Preserve Scenery of Historic Highlands.

NEW YORK—The state Legislature, it is expected, will authorize the establishment of a public park 15 miles long and one mile wide, with the Hudson river flowing in the middle. The bill, providing for the improvement received, Thursday afternoon, the sanction of a committee headed by George W. Perkins and Alton B. Parker.

The bill will be sent to Albany today to be introduced by Assemblyman Bennett. The committee on Hudson river scenery of the Hudson-Fulton celebration committee will send a delegation to Albany to urge the passage of the bill.

It was announced that almost every person who owns property in the area which it is intended shall be made into a park has agreed to sell it to the state at a nominal price in order that the beauty of the highlands of the Hudson may be preserved.

If the bill becomes a law, it was said, it will be made impossible for quarries, factories and industrial enterprises of any character to erect plants on the banks of the Hudson between Peekskill and Newburg. The improvement contemplated by the bill is to be practically an extension of the state protection now extended over the Palisades for 13 miles along the Hudson.

RULERS OF CHINA
ARE PROGRESSIVE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Secretary H. P. Fletcher of the American legation in Peking, who has arrived in Vancouver from the Orient, says that the new administration of the Chinese government will be a progressive one. Liang Tun-yen, Yuan Shih-kai's successor in the grand council, is an advocate of western ideas and reforms, being a graduate of Yale of some years ago and stands well with the Manchurian princes who comprise the throne ring.

Prince Chun himself, says Mr. Fletcher, is not unfamiliar with occidental civilization, having visited Germany some years ago as an imperial commissioner charged with conveying the regrets of the Chinese government to Berlin for the Boxer episode. Mr. Fletcher has hopes that Chun's advancement will prove favorable to foreign interests and influences.

PALA INDIAN
AGRICULTURISTS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The annual report of Philip T. Loneragan, superintendent of the Pala Indian reservation in this county, shows the thrifty condition of this tribe for the year 1908.

These dusky braves, after supplying their own needs, marketed produce to the value of \$3873, as follows: Corn, 99,000 pounds, \$1380; beans, 7900 pounds, \$237; beef, 80 head, \$2000; hay, to the value of \$203; olives, 1½ tons, \$47.

The superintendent, with the aid of one of the Indians, Domingo Moro, chief of police of the tribe, has succeeded, in one year's time, in absolutely stopping the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, with the result that the red men are much happier and more prosperous.

MEXICO EXPECTS
BIG COTTON CROP

TORREON, Mexico.—It is estimated by cotton planters in this section that the Laguna district will produce, next fall, in the neighborhood of 65,000 bales of cotton, this being a little below the average crop. The cotton will be raised in the lower section instead of the upper, as San Pedro planters received the water.

The crop in the lower region would be much heavier for 1909 if the planters could have procured funds to purchase more seed.

A LONG DISTANCE
PHONE IN MEXICO

CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—A long distance telephone line is projected in this state, President Juan Terrazas of the Chihuahua chamber of commerce being the promoter, while Gov. Enrique Creel is supporting him in the enterprise. The line will connect Chihuahua with Casas Grandes, 150 miles to the northwest, while lines will radiate from Casas Grandes to Durban, Juarez and Nueva Casas Grandes. One line will extend over into the state of Sonora connecting with the mining district.

SEEKING BETTER
ROAD MATERIAL

Rhode Island Report Says That Macadam Does Not Stand Wear of Autos and That Substitute Is Needed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The need of a new method of road construction to withstand the wear and tear of automobile traffic is emphasized in the annual report of the state board of public roads, presented to the Assembly Thursday afternoon. It is stated in the report that ordinary macadam roadways will not stand the extra wear of the fast-moving automobile, and that a new method must be found.

"The disintegrating effect of the motor vehicles wherever extensively used," the report says, "upon a pure macadam roadway, is well known to all. The automobile has come to stay, and therefore we must get a method of construction which will stand their traffic. In addition to this problem we must face the dust proposition. These vehicles carry behind them a cloud of dust which in places has proved actually a menace to the pleasure of the residents."

"The provisions made in the present law itself for its enforcement appear altogether inadequate. Collisions and accidents are due to careless driving, but although we may have unofficial complaints, we can get no one to stand before us officially and give their evidence."

The report shows that \$122,683.53 was spent during 1908 for construction work on the state highways. During the year 3134 automobiles were registered, bringing in a revenue of \$24,267. Drivers' licenses numbered 4209, bringing in \$4209. Other revenue under the law was \$2632.50, making the total \$31,108.50.

GAS INCOME OVER
FIVE MILLIONS

NEW YORK—The stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, 70 of whom assembled in the company's office on No. 4 Irving place, heard a financial statement read Monday at an annual meeting for the first time.

The total business of the company for the year 1908 showed an income from its gas business and from dividends and interest received on stocks and bonds owned and advances made to other companies of \$5,939,404. After deduction of interest paid on funded and other debt, amounting to \$1,894,727, and dividends on the stock of the company at the rate of 4 per cent a year, amounting to \$3,249,363, there remains an undistributed balance of \$795,314.

The following trustees were elected: Harrison E. Gawtry, William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, Stephen S. Palmer, Anthony N. Brady, John W. Sterling, Arthur H. Elliott, Walter P. Bliss, Lewis M. Greer, Samuel Sloan, Moses Taylor, W. R. Addicks and F. A. Vanderlip.

SHAD FORSAKE
BAY STATE RIVER

Shad were very abundant in the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers in the days before the population had multiplied and dams had been built. It used to be said, and was probably true, that the shad and salmon were wont to part company in their journey up the Merrimack from the sea, the shad turning up the Winnepesaukee to the lake of that name, while the salmon continued on their way up the Pemigewasset to the small streams at the base of the White mountains.

Both have long since disappeared from the Merrimack and also from the upper waters of the Connecticut. Even in Massachusetts the shad continued to decrease until it is said that they are no longer found in the Connecticut within the limits of that state, says the Manchester Union.

FUTILE ATTEMPT
TO FLY IN BERLIN

BERLIN—Armand Zipfel, a French aviator, began a series of trial in aerial navigation here on Thursday at the Tempelhof field. An enormous crowd, exceeding 50,000, was attracted to the scene, but the expectations of the people were disappointed, for the machine, the Voisin bi-plane, failed to fly.

The experiments will be continued for a week. Prince Henry of Prussia, Emperor William's brother; Prince Eitel Frederick and Princess Victoria Louise, the Emperor's son and daughter, were among those present at the exhibition.

Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4330. Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison ave.

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HOW ITALY'S QUEEN WON HER
SUBJECTS' ESTEEM AND LOVE

Personal Devotion and Service to Earthquake Victims Will Go Far to Unification of Racially and Historically Diverse Elements of North and South.

The following glimpse of Queen Helena of Italy, who has endeared herself, not only to her subjects but to the whole world by her devotion and personal service to the victims of the recent earthquake in Sicily and adjacent parts of the mainland, is published in the "Outlook."

It is written by an American literary man who is in close touch with Italian affairs, who speaks sympathetically of the esteem and affection in which the Queen is held.

To any one who has had the honor of even a few words with her majesty it is not a matter of surprise to find her engaged in labors of mercy among the suffering of the Straits of Messina, and already winning the sobriquet of the "Mother of Her People," for the dominant note in her conversation, as in her character, is the maternal.

It is chiefly by the qualities of devotion, simplicity and motherliness that the Queen is best remembered by those who have met her casually. It is the woman of the home rather than the sovereign of the court that first excites admiration.

If at one's formal presentation the talk can be adroitly shifted to the topic of the children of the royal family, the large dark Serbian eyes will soften and a responsive smile will indicate how welcome a digression has been made from the well-worn grooves of perfunctory speech.

A princess of Montenegro, coming suddenly in her youth to the throne of Italy in succession to a queen beloved among queens and of long experience in the life of courts, she had no easy role to play.

She certainly brought a dower of beauty, having the distinction of height, a noble brow under massive hair of raven black, a dignified yet supple carriage, robust health, and without a slight advantage to a queen—the impression of a sunny nature.

She has steadily won her way into, first, the respect, next the regard, and now the affection of the Italians.

Standing her in good stead in this difficult achievement was the rugged hero-

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Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

PRISONERS EDIT MONTHLY PAPER

They Learn to Be Writers from Teachers Known Only by Numbers.

In the state prison at Charlestown, Mass., there is issued a monthly of 48 pages which is edited by the prisoners and circulated among them. There are 18 other prison publications, some of them weeklies, but the Mentor of Charlestown, says the Boston Herald, is the best of them all, and the only one edited and brought out solely by the prisoners. The contributors include men who are held for great and minor phases of wrong doing, some of them college and professional men, as well as those educated from illiteracy in the prison schools. Yet the paper maintains a high moral standard and literary excellence.

No remuneration is received for any of the work done on the Mentor, and there is no seeking for reputation, as the names of the writers are never published. The policy of the paper is to uplift those who write as well as those who read. The reward for writing is to see a contribution in print. The editor-in-chief is a gray-haired man of middle age, described as quiet and thoughtful, speaking in a diction that indicates good training. A young artist, who has gained most of his art in the prison, furnishes designs for the table of contents and any decorative sketches. The pressman is half-fell, low-well-met who takes great pride in the paper.

Writers receive their training in the A. B. C. and correspondence schools of the prison, and by means of these schools illiteracy has been lowered to less than one per cent. The school work is volun-

tary, about 70 per cent of the inmates availing themselves of these privileges. Pupils and teachers are all prisoners and do their work from the love of it. Besides the common branches, courses are given in stenography, music, mechanical drawing, electricity, French, German, Italian, Spanish and English composition, but the men do not know who their teachers are as they correspond with them by numbers. At present there are 18 teachers and 340 pupils.

By 5 o'clock each day the men are through their supper, and until 9 o'clock they are alone in their rooms—no longer spoken of as cells—where they have plenty of light and paper and whatever books they want from the prison library. Letters are frequently received by the teachers expressing appreciation of the privileges of study. One man says that no college in the world could have taught him more in the 20 months of his stay. Another says that he would not take \$3000 for the knowledge he has acquired. A Roumanian writes that a year ago he could not even speak English correctly, but with the help of the correspondence school he has learned to express himself so well that he looks forward to earning his own living by writing, and that the place seemed to him more like a college than a penitentiary. Of all the prisoners who attended the correspondence school and were released, only one was ever reconvicted and brought back to prison. The practical value of moral and educational measures of reform is apparent in this fact.

For Orange Syrup

A correspondent sends the following as an admirable recipe for orange syrup:

Perforate the skin of an orange with the fork, being careful not to reach the inner pulp, as this thins the syrup. Place it in a bowl, pour over the orange a quart of hot sugar syrup, allowing the orange to remain in the syrup. The flavor imparted to the syrup is not to be described but tasted. It is the bouquet of the orange. The orange may be used more than once.

No one has any more right to go about unhappy than he has to go about ill-bred. He owes it to himself, to his friends, to society and to the community in general, to live up to his best spiritual possibilities, not only now and then, once or twice a year, or once in a season, but every day and every hour. The aim of spiritual perfection is one that should never be lost from view. —Lilian Whiting.

The Builders

The song of Homer liveth.
Dead Solon is not dead:
Thy splendid name, Pythagoras,
O'er realms of suns is spread.

But Babylon and Memphis
Are letters traced in dust;
Read them, earth's tyrants! ponder well
The night in which ye trust!

They rose while all the depths of guilt
Their vain creators sounded;
They fell because on fraud and force
Their corner stones were founded.

Truth, mercy, knowledge, justice.
Are powers that ever stand;
They build their temples in the soul,
And work with God's right hand.

EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

Justice . . . means the preservation of the normal connection between acts and results—the obtaining of each of as much benefit as his efforts are equivalent to—no more or less.—Herbert Spencer.

A Line of Cleavage on Woman Suffrage

How Suffragettes Are Related to Progressive Movement for Franchise.



MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN,
A crusader in behalf of votes for women.

A clear line of demarcation is being drawn between the militant and controversial advocates of woman's suffrage. The former class came into the center of the stage so suddenly in England as to astonish American suffragists, and make them think for a time that all British suffragists were radicals and combatants. Scenes in the House of Commons and elsewhere, which led to the commitment to jail of some of the women leaders, were matters of chagrin to the more conservative advocates of women's suffrage in America.

When President Roosevelt recently expressed himself as not being an enthusiast for women's suffrage, his letter precipitated a rather lively discussion, especially in New York city. Several women's suffrage organizations, thinking it time to show that the question in America was not being handled at all as it was in England, and some organizations wishing to prove that representative women in America were not seeking the ballot, called three meetings on one day in New York.

The National League for the Civic Education of Women, which is endeavoring

to marshal women in opposition to the ballot, had for presiding officer of its meeting Mr. Gilder, editor of the Century, and all the speakers on its program were men, including President Butler, who read a letter from Secretary Root, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the "Outlook," who read a letter from Mr. Roosevelt. Immediately at the close of this meeting the suffragettes started an outdoor meeting at the end of the block. Mrs. Boorman Wells of England, introduced as a fresh arrival from Holloway jail, being the chief speaker. In the evening there was a third meeting, which was held by the suffragists in Carnegie Hall, with Mrs. Philip Snowden of England, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked and Rabbi Wise as the speakers.

The same difference between the suffragettes, who are for a militant campaign, and the suffragists, who are for moral suasion, that is manifest in England is also making itself apparent here. One of the speakers at the suffragette meeting characterized the suffragists as "mostly rich women, sitting in comfortable parlors and halls, don't you know, wagging their heads and declaring that it is really a shame how men monopolize the vote." Mrs. Snowden in her turn

was apologetic for the suffragettes in England. "Some women," she admitted, "have done things on their own initiative that have been unwise. My desire is to separate the cause from the weakest advocates of it. What cause under heaven may hope to stand if you judge it by the weakest of its advocates? We should judge a cause by its strongest advocates." At the same time she pleaded in extenuation of the scenes on the other side the treatment given to women there. There would be some lynching done, she thinks, if women received the same treatment here for small offenses.

Mrs. Philip Snowden is the wife of a socialist member of the British Parliament. She has been making an effective campaign in this country in behalf of woman's suffrage. She is a suffragist, not a suffragette, and the audience she addressed in Carnegie Music Hall was so fashionable and wealthy that it reminded one of the opening night of grand opera. She has an attractive presence and remarkable persuasive power as a speaker. Mr. Carnegie has recently expressed his regret for unintentionally misrepresenting her position on marriage in his new book.

IT RAINS, BUT THERE IS NO MUD

A Washington Prairie Produces Fir Trees of Unusual Beauty—How a Fisherman Outran a Salmon.

Something about country life on the uplands near Puget sound is sent to the Home Forum by a correspondent in Ray, Washington, who writes:

This prairie is one of the pleasantest of places in which to live. The thermometer scarcely ever reaches zero. When the rain is pouring down, and has been for a week, and there are great puddles in the roads at intervals of a hundred yards or so, there is yet no mud. Although meadows properly cared for will do well, the natural grass is not thick or tall enough to be very disagreeable to pedestrians when wet.

The country in this immediate vicinity is slightly undulating. It is called prairie, because a number of years ago it really was so, but it is now prairie broken here and there by clumps of trees, mostly firs. When white people first came here there were a few large trees; the others were kept down by annual prairie fires. The fir trees of this country are among the handsomest in the world. They are not stiff like Canada firs, but feathery and graceful and there are numerous shades of green displayed in the foliage. Some have drooping branches and some not. Some, again, have long drooping tendrils for the last two years of growth at the end of the limbs.

When the small trees have grown from infancy undisturbed by an axe the branches extend to the ground and cover all ugliness, such as broken limbs and old rotten fallen trees and other unsightly objects; and with the various

light and dark shades of green and the fact that the small trees which began to grow within a few years of the same time are about of a height, this makes a sight delightful to behold. A man can hide himself under the branches and another pass within a few feet of him and not notice him.

I obtained my first view of Puget sound on a fishing trip with my brother. I had a dim notion that we should approach the water level of the sound gradually. Instead we traveled along a comparatively level road for some miles and at length looked through between the bare trunks of a strip of timber a couple of hundred yards across to where the bank descended quite abruptly to the beach 300 feet below. We could see the drooping evening sun and the wide expanse of water through the low growing madrone, tall cedars, and firs. The madrones are a beautiful red with large oval evergreen leaves. They shed their bark every spring, so always have a new one. We stayed all night waiting for the tide to rise and bring the fish in and ebb again and let us out, as we had to go some distance along the water front to reach the road. We caught 19 salmon with hooks fastened on the ends of poles. My brother caught the only pink-fleshed salmon we had. The others were white-fleshed or dog salmon. He missed it with his hook at first, but he splashed down the creek at a great rate and caught it where the water in a small inlet had reached his knees. It is quite a trick to outrun a salmon.

In proportion as culture spreads among a people, the cheapest and commonest of all pleasures, conversation, increases in delight. This, after all, is the great amusement of life, cheering us round our hearths, often cheering our work, stirring our hearts gently, acting on us like the balmy air or the bright light of heaven, so silently and continually, that we hardly think of its influence.—Wm. Ellery Channing.

Hidden Joys

Pleasures lie thickest where no pleasures seem:

There's not a leaf that falls upon the ground
But holds some joy of silence or of sound.
Some sprite begotten of a summer dream.

The very meanest things are made supreme
With innate ecstasy. No grain of sand
But moves a bright and million-peopled land.

For Love unto myself a curious eye
Hath lent me to behold the hearts of things,
And touched mine ear with power. Thus far or nigh,
Minute or mighty, fixed or free with wings,
Delight from many a nameless hidden place
Peeps sparkling and in tones familiar sings.
—Naman Blanchard.

Little Facts About New York

It is estimated that New York building improvements now under way will cost about \$310,000,000.

New York city has as many marriages every year as Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis combined.

Each mild week in New York city, when the temperature keeps close to the freezing point, means the saving of about 300,000 tons of coal.

The average daily difference between the number of scholars registered in the public schools of New York city and the number in actual attendance is 62,290.

The average daily travel between Manhattan and Long Island is 813,660 persons.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MYSTICISM

In all human probability there is no word less capable of being confined to a dead level of meaning than the word "mysticism." Indeed, it is probable that to the average man it has no more definite significance than something sufficiently incomprehensible to be mysterious. To some people, of course, it stands for the type of thought represented by the early Christian gnostics or the medieval schoolmen. To others it represents speculations after the nature of those of Hans Eckhart or Joseph Bohme, or even such crazy outpourings as those of Ludovic Muggleton, the tailor who so determinedly opposed the Quakers in the days of the restoration, and whose views found followers in England for fully two centuries afterwards.

Dr. Inge, who knows more of what is intellectually regarded as mysticism than most people, writes, "It rests in no half lights; it longs to tear the heart out of every experience. It longs to dive into the hidden reality behind phenomena, and, in so far as it succeeds, it treats the phenomena as symbols. But the temper which makes playthings of symbols—which finds an esthetic or fanciful

pleasure in them—is above all things alien to it." Such a description, considered purely spiritually, might be applied to the illustration which would occur most naturally to all sorts and conditions of men, the Revelation of St. John. The book of which the late Dean Farrar once said that it contained one of the two questions of the New Testament criticism, the key to the interpretation of which had begun to be cast in a new mould during the last few years. The reason for this is not difficult to fathom. The old intellectual interpretation of the book, by which the mystery of godliness contained in it is explained through the medium of a sort of historical cryptogram is becoming daily less satisfying. People are beginning seriously to inquire, to quote in substance the words of a well-known scholar, of what possible spiritual value these historical investigations can be to any one; and so are growing to be more and more ready to accept the purely spiritual exegesis of the Bible, unfolded in Christian Science, in the course of which the vision of St. John, shorn of its mystery, is shown, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 577 of Science and Health, as "the

acme of this Science as the Bible reveals it." This does not in the very least mean that the mystery of godliness is to be grasped in a moment. Paul says, in a well-known passage, in the first epistle to the Corinthians, "now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face." Translated more literally, perhaps, this passage means now we see riddles, in a looking glass, that is to say, questions which we cannot answer, then we shall understand clearly. This clearness of vision is not, however, attained in a day. It is the result of what Mrs. Eddy terms, on page 4 of Science and Health, "the habitual struggle to be always good," which is itself the mystery of godliness. To what is termed the natural man, the man that is, convinced of the reality of the evidence afforded by the senses, true spirituality must ever present itself as a mystery, and its utterances sound mystical. But to the man whose thoughts are attuned even partially to Spirit, the mystery of godliness becomes as little mystical as the miracle is supernatural. The unfortunate substitution of God for who or which, in the fourth century, in the phrase "God was manifest in the

flesh," no doubt tended to confuse the meaning of the verse for centuries. But reading it today, in its natural form, any body is able to understand how clearly Paul saw that the more spiritually minded man was, the greater the mystic he would ever present to a purely material sense of life in matter, and without controversy great is the mystery of godliness, "manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory." Job, replying to Bildad's condemnation of him, declared "yet in my flesh shall I see God." And Job did see God in his flesh, on the day when he was restored to health and happiness, in the way in which the lepers, and the lame and the blind saw Him in the days of the healer of Genesareth, and in the way in which the sick are seeing Him today, whenever they are healed as Christ Jesus commanded. There are, indeed, few man-made dogmas which have done more to delay the realization of those words of the Lord's prayer, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven," than the insistence on the belief that the miracles of Christ Jesus were

supernatural, since they were the works of "God manifest in the flesh," meaning by that God who had assumed a human form. This was mysticism, in the world's sense of the word, pure and simple, but so illogical is the human mind that, while assuming this teaching to be absolutely normal, it fell on Christian Science, with the criticism that it was mystical, for persisting in regarding the miracle as the divinely natural result of the operation of the spiritual law unfolded and demonstrated by Christ Jesus.

The fact, of course, is that the world uses the word "mystical" in any sense that suits its purpose at the moment. But, none the less, it uses it commonly to convey the idea of something incomprehensible. Speaking broadly, the spiritual has always been incomprehensible to it, and consequently mystical. The mystery, which Paul saw, was presented to it by spirituality in the first century, is being presented to it again today by Christian Science, and will continue until the lesson is learned that in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 408 of Science and Health, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

Pilgrim's Progress

In this story Bunyan has pictured the walk of humanity through life. He has presented the gradual casting away of evil thoughts and the gradual cherishing of the good ones. He has also shown the overcoming of sickness, sin, self, and death. He has portrayed the efforts of men to help their fellows in time of temptation, sorrow and defeat. Again, they are found sharing one another's

joys and victories. At last, all this is followed by the final triumph of purified consciousness; and then comes the crown. Pilgrim's Progress teaches the value of faithfulness, hopefulness, prayer, righteousness, the overcoming of all evil, in a word—progress.—From "Sempiterna," the Year-book of the Home School.

Aspire, break bounds. I say, endeavor to be good, and better still, and best. Success is naught, endeavor's all.—Robert Browning.

You have heard of St. Chrysostom's celebrated saying in reference to the Shekinah, or Ark of Testimony, visible revelation of God among the Hebrews: "The true Shekinah is Man!" Yes, it is even so; this is no vain phrase; it is veritably so. The essence of our being, the mystery in us that calls itself "I,"—ah, what have we for such things?—is a breath of heaven; the Highest Being in self in man.—Thomas Carlyle.

Charade

My first is belows for the blacksmith,
And is the young bride's pride;
But the bellows of the blacksmith
Would never satisfy the bride.
My next is needful for the chariot,
And it ripens in the fall;
But this needful of the chariot
Does not grow ripe at all.
My third, dear expert, you may find
In each New England state.
My whole, it should be borne in mind,
Makes Massachusetts great.

ANSWER TO WORD SQUARE.

R O A M
O M R I
A R K S
M I S T

Honorable Mention.

Correct answers to puzzles have been received from the following:
CELESTE CHANDLER, Independence, Mo.
CHARLOTTE S. PETERS, West Roxbury, Mass.
SAMUEL W. DART, Gilsom, N. H.

Good to forgive;
Best to forget!
—Robert Browning.

Certainly, if all who look upon themselves as men, would listen awhile unto Christ's wholesome and peaceable decrees, and not, puffed up with arrogance and conceit, rather believe their own opinions than His admonitions the whole world long ago (turning the use of iron into milder works) should have lived in most quiet tranquility, and have met together in a firm and indissoluble league of most safe concord.—Selected.

Lift Thine Eyes.

Or any ill escaped, or good attained, let us remember still,
Heaven chalked the way that brought us here.
—Shakespeare.

When hospitality, which may entertain angels unawares, drops into a mathematical give and take, the chains of slavery can be heard rattling under the table.—Margaret Deland.

ADDRESS.

Allison V. Stewart

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 29, 1909.

The Record of One Little Missouri Woman

MABEL E. STURTEVANT of Brookfield, Mo., has been awarded the Braun prize as the prize student of the universities of America and Europe. She was born and bred in Missouri, is a graduate of the state university at Columbia, is secretary of the National Teachers and Students Association, has been admitted to the Missouri bar, has traveled in Europe and has won scholarship awards and other distinctions in practically every year of her schooling. This is a splendid record for one little woman to make. As a result of her latest victory, it seems, she becomes the possessor of a prize of more than \$2,500, attached to which is a condition that she shall make use of the money in traveling in all countries where efforts to encourage education have been made. Accordingly, she will leave next August on a tour which will occupy about a year, and during her travels it will be her duty to send in written reports of her observations of the educational conditions existing in all the countries visited.

This reference to Miss Sturtevant would not be complete unless the fact were mentioned that she owes nothing of her success to what the world calls the favor of fortune. She was born on a farm and bred amid surroundings which afforded few advantages, and these only of a meager description, but from her childhood on she has made the best of every opportunity, and it is said by those who have observed her course that nothing has ever come to her that she has not earned and deserved.

THE DECISION of the California Legislature to delay the consideration of the anti-alien bills for a week was eminently statesmanlike. Legislation undertaken in a hurry almost invariably results in the perpetration of mistakes. The delay agreed to by the state Legislature will not in any way prejudice the case of the supporters of the anti-alien bills, but will, on the contrary, have the effect of giving greater weight to the decision eventually taken. The fact is that the whole question of alien immigration is causing considerable trouble to the English-speaking people all over the world. In the United States and in Canada it is the Chinese and Japanese; in Australia it is the Chinaman; in England it is the Russian and Polish Jew. To safeguard the interests of the native workers, without showing undue harshness to the immigrants, is the problem before the governments of the countries concerned, and a problem the difficulty of which it would be foolish to minimize.

It is sometimes said that the tendency of the Japanese people to embrace the Christian religion constitutes a reason for extending to them a welcome which it would be impossible to offer to a nation determined to adhere to the standard of ethics and politics prevalent in the East. But, as a matter of fact, such reasoning is fallacious. Christianity is the result of a perception of spiritual truth which so dominates the consciousness of the individual that the Ethiopian begins to change his skin, that is to say, to come to regard life from so entirely a different point of view as to begin to show the alteration in his life. To imagine that the government of a nation can adopt a new religion like a new tariff shows a complete misunderstanding of what religion is. The government of the Mikado might adopt Christianity tomorrow if it was, politically speaking, powerful enough, but that would no more make Japan Christian than the arbitrary adoption of total prohibition by the government of the United States would make American citizens convinced total abstainers. The question of alien-legislation will have to be judged on its merits from the point of view of just how far the nations of the world have worked toward universal brotherhood, without either assuming too much or trusting too little.

There is, however, one aspect of the case which is often overlooked. The Japanese people is a military people. The Japanese immigrant is a soldier, probably, before all else. A hundred thousand Japanese settled in California means an army corps of trained soldiers which only needs a supply of arms to create it an army in being. There is nothing sensational in such a statement; it is a simple statement of fact. It is, however, a factor in the immigration question which it will be perhaps as wise to consider from the first, instead of becoming alive to all of a sudden. Political shocks are never very good for anybody concerned. This country is in absolutely no danger of invasion. There probably was never a moment in its history of which this was more true. It is well, at the same time, to consider all the facts of a question at a time a question is under consideration, so as not to leave any room for future misunderstandings and recriminations.

There are undoubtedly certain economical conditions with which immigration should not be permitted to interfere. When, for instance, a nation has worked toward a certain standard of living, it should be impossible for aliens accustomed to a lower standard to exert by sheer weight of numbers their power to reduce that standard. The attempt to do this is bound to lead to retaliation of a more purely physical description, because it stirs in the human mind what is perhaps the most dangerous of all feelings, a sense of resentment founded on a sense of injustice. Such conditions, therefore, if they arise, must be handled with the utmost wisdom, and those to whom it falls to handle them need to remember that there is always another side to every question, and that permanent peace and prosperity can be founded on justice alone.

Boston and the Waterways

Boston is America's nearest seaport to Europe; it has a glorious harbor; it is the metropolis of one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world, and its great industries and mercantile and financial interests are controlled by men of exceptional business

capacity, and all that is necessary in order that it may take its rightful place is to make use of the opportunities which lie waiting within its reach.

The internal waterway system upon which Judge Chamberlain dwelt is one already made familiar to Bostonians. It is a feasible scheme for increasing and cheapening communication between this city and points which would be its commercial tributaries if the waterway system were completed, and to complete it would involve a no very great outlay of capital—a very small outlay, indeed, in comparison with the benefits to accrue from it.

It is encouraging to find that Judge Chamberlain, in view of the effort which it requires to arouse the American people to a sense of the importance of waterway construction, is optimistic. He looks forward confidently to the early construction of the great systems now projected, including the Atlantic inland system, which would bring material prosperity to Boston such as she little dreams of now.

The New Naval Board

THE ACTION of President Roosevelt in appointing a board to report on the present organization of the navy department has naturally aroused considerable attention. It may be that in taking this step the President is actuated solely by a desire to see the department placed in the very highest condition of efficiency. It may be, on the other hand, that he is in possession of information which makes his action of paramount importance at the present moment. But in any case it is certain that the man who was assistant secretary of the navy at the beginning of the late war with Spain must be intimately acquainted with all the defects of the system, and so peculiarly fitted to be a judge of the necessity for his action.

The board appointed by the President is a strong one. It consists, without exception, of men who have gained a knowledge of the requirements of the service. And they will report, under the President's instructions, first, on the form of organization most adapted to insure efficient preparation for war, and, second, as to the specific changes in the existing organization necessary to secure the result aimed at.

The old days when nations went to war in a hurry, and got ready afterward at their leisure, are passing away. Today nations are slow to declare war, and swift to strike. The world thought that Germany accomplished a marvel in the rapidity with which she placed her armies in the field after the order to mobilize had flashed over the wires in the summer of 1870. The Japanese beat even this, however, in their recent struggle with Russia, and the exact amount of warning they were inclined to allow was exhibited to the world on the night their torpedo boats dashed into Port Arthur, before the actual declaration of war had reached St. Petersburg. To be prepared to strike, and to strike at once, is the military and naval policy every government has laid down for itself. And the President is extremely wise in not permitting anything to stand in the way of his efforts to place the navy practically on such a footing.

The days when wars dragged out for a hundred years, for thirty years, or for seven years, are a thing of the past. In the hundred years' war, or even in the seven years' war, it probably did not very much matter who was first in the field. But the seven months' war, the seven weeks' war, and the Russo-Japanese war told a different tale. In future a nation caught in any way unprepared will pay dearly for the oversight, even if eventually victorious.

It is true, however, that, partially in consequence of this, nations are daily becoming less willing to fight. They are beginning to realize more and more every day the growing power of humanity and justice. They are beginning to discover that there are causes operating against this last resort of nations, as it is called, which are steadily sapping the call for it. And some day, sooner, perhaps, than most people imagine, they will discover that it is no longer possible to fight. Until then, it is perhaps wiser to be too strong to be attacked.

NOT THE LEAST of the many charms of Boston, as people in all other parts of the world freely admit, is the ease and grace with which she receives jokes upon herself. Of course, this indicates her breadth of liberality. Perfectly conscious that she is far from being altogether removed from those weaknesses which are more or less common to communities the world over, she knows it would ill become her to take offense, for instance, when her name is coupled with that of her favorite edible, the phaseolus.

Thus, when the world calls her people phaseolus edibilis, Boston smiles; when the world's newspaper paragraphers crack good jokes at the expense of Boston's proclivities, Boston joins heartily in the laughter they occasion. In order there may be no possible ground for any suspicion as to what this good humor is based upon, let us hasten to announce it is beans.

Boston now and then actually goes to the trouble of finding and furnishing material upon which these bean jokes may be manufactured. As, for example, her newspapers do not hesitate to publish among current news items this statement: "Steamers arriving here during the past few days from abroad have brought in thousands of bags of beans which were rushed to this market to avert a threatened bean famine." Nor do they hesitate to print this: "When the produce dealers learned that a short crop here was likely to result in a scarcity in beans they sent hurry orders to the French market to buy all the haricots in sight and rush them to Boston."

Nor have they hesitated to print this: "The consignees of these beans have been rushing them from the piers to fill orders. One of the commission men said: 'The alleged shortage in the bean crop here was a scheme on the part of certain handlers in New York state to corner the market. But they have not succeeded, for while the foreign markets are open to us, Boston people will not be deprived of their beans.'"

Now here is material enough to last the humorists of the country a month. Here is an opportunity for ringing all the changes on the dear old topic from "To have beans or not to have beans is the question in Boston," to "Now let us join in the glad refrain, for Boston's long on beans again."

And we Bostonians shall laugh as heartily as the rest of the country.

EVERYTHING asked by the postoffice department this year has been allowed, and the appropriation of \$234,534,370 includes \$555,810 more than the original estimates called for.

And He Was Only a Common-place Man

ON Nov. 7, 1907, a native Mexican locomotive engineer, Garcia by name, employed on a switch engine in the railroad yards at Nacozari, a mining town in Sonora, was engaged in his usual vocation. Beyond the fact that he was a capable worker, sober and faithful, neither his immediate superiors nor his associates knew much, or cared much, about him. However, on the day named, he noticed that a box car on one of the side tracks had caught fire, and it flashed upon him that this was one of many cars in the yards containing dynamite for blasting in the mines. The yards are in the center of the town. Garcia realized that if this carload of dynamite exploded it would not only wreck all the rolling stock in the yards but it would blow up the town.

There was apparently plenty of time to get his engine and himself out of danger, but he was not thinking of himself. He was thinking of the little town and its swarm of inhabitants, and he directed his engine toward the burning car.

He had been, presumably, deserted by his fireman, for he was compelled to set his own switches and to do his own coupling, but he lost no time, and his locomotive, with the burning car trailing behind it, was soon speeding through the yards toward the open country. The latter had scarcely been hauled beyond the point where it could not harm yards or town when the explosion occurred.

This is the end of the story, except that the Mexican government has just contributed \$50,000 toward the erection of a monument to commemorate Garcia's heroic deed, for which, we are told, a suitable design may be sought in the United States. Whatever form this monument may take, its base should bear the inscription:

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

THE STATE-WIDE prohibition battle in Tennessee is regarded in Kentucky as the forerunner of a similar campaign in that state. Recent events in some of the districts of the Blue Grass state where liquor is most commonly used have convinced those who were inclined to be "liberal" that "liberalism" will not do in this particular.

Let Us Deal Squarely With Canada

IF IT IS true Ambassador Bryce signed away some of Canada's rights, or anything that Canada regards as a right, in the treaty for the settlement of waterway disputes between this country and the Dominion, without her knowledge or consent, and, in fact, against her protest, then it is clear the United States must feel in honor bound to reopen the matter. There is no question, of course, as to Ambassador Bryce's position, any more than there can be a question with regard to the position of Secretary Root. The treaty was signed in the belief that it was an instrument which would satisfactorily dispose of some questions that have been annoying to both countries.

Aside from the merits of the case, however, there is an underlying cause for complaint in Canada and one which, if we cannot recognize, we should, at least, respect. This is the claim of the Dominion that she has a right to settle her own internal affairs in her own way and without interference from the mother country.

With this phase of the present feeling at Ottawa we have, of course, nothing to do. Canada and the mother country must settle their own difficulties. But we can, by reopening the matter—by considering the treaty unsigned—take a step which will assist materially in allaying the feeling at the Dominion capital, and which will eventually lead to an equitable and a harmonious agreement over the waterway question.

Canada cannot afford to be unreasonable in her treatment of us. We cannot afford to be unreasonable in our treatment of Canada. Neither can afford to be narrow, or stubborn, or unfair. We are to all intents and purposes one people. Let us be neighborly and agreeable—and honest—in all our relations.

IT MIGHT at first sight appear that the British Isles were too limited in extent to make the question of afforestation a serious one. And, judged from the standpoint of exporting timber, this is undoubtedly the case. The enormous forests of the United States, Canada, Russia and Scandinavia will no doubt go on supplying the world. But timber to the value of \$32,000,000 (\$160,000,000) is annually imported, and there seems no reason why steps should not be taken to make the country self-supporting in this particular.

It is calculated that a reserve of forest land amounting to 9,000,000 acres would be requisite for the initiation of such a scheme, and it is found that such an area is at present available, without in any degree encroaching on the land under cultivation. The question of climate appears to offer no difficulty. For, although it is sometimes said the quality of home-grown timber is not up to the standard of that which is imported, there would seem to be no reason to doubt that this is due to bad forestry rather than to anything else.

There remain the questions of finance and of labor, and it is here that the real difficulties present themselves. It would, it is calculated, be forty years before the forests would become self-supporting, and to plant 150,000 acres annually would involve a deficit of £90,000 the first year, rising to £3,000,000 in the fortieth year. Allowing compound interest for the capital sunk, it is calculated that, at the end of eighty years the project would be yielding a revenue of £17,000,000, while the forests themselves would be worth at least £100,000,000 more than the capital sunk in creating them. If this is not merely theoretical finance, but can be translated into actual figures which can be induced to balance, the financial aspect of the scheme is a sound one. Though it must be admitted that to the ordinary taxpayer invited to add this sum to his existing burdens it may seem rather in the light of the story of the sailor who bought a parrot to see if it would live for a hundred years.

It is here, consequently, that the question of labor becomes a vital part of the scheme. The percentage of unemployed in the United Kingdom appears to be steadily increasing. The waste and the increased taxation caused by this are fast becoming a national problem of supreme importance. It is obvious, consequently, that if the men out of work can be employed to some extent, at any rate, in this way, the scheme will become in a manner self-supporting, or at least workable without loss from the first.

INCIDENTALLY, it might be mentioned that the total foreign trade of the Philippine Islands is about \$64,000,000, and growing.

Afforestation in Great Britain